INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVII NO. 168- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 17 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM TO CHINA

MASSING OF CHINESE TROOPS ON FRONTIER

Russian Exodus from Harbin

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF CONSULATE IN BERLIN

—:o:—

Mr. Wang Ignorant of Developments

LONDON July 16

Nanking.—The Soviet ultimatum to China given on the 14th instant was presented to Chang Kaishek on 15th instant.

It is semi-officially stated that 7000 Chinese troops have been sent to reinforced their Eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway and that 10,000 Chinese troops have been concentrated on the frontier station of Manchuli where it is alleged the Soviet troops are digging in their side of the line.—Reuter.

FOREIGN MINISTER IGNORANT

—:o:—

LONDON July 16

In the meantime the foreign Minister Mr. Wang is travelling and is not expected to reach Nanking before Friday. Probably he is ignorant of the Tenseness of the situation. It is doubtful if he has received terms of the ultimatum.—Reuter.

ALL WINDOWS OF CHINESE CONSULATE SMASHED

—:o:—

LONDON July 16

Berlin.—Communists demonstrated before the Chinese consulate and smashed all the windows.—Reuter.

EXODUS OF RUSSIANS FROM HARBIN TO SIBERIA

—:o:—

LONDON, July 16

Tokio.—A large exodus of Russians to Siberia from Harbin has begun in anticipation of the grave developments.—Reuter.

EARLIER MESSAGE.

LONDON, July 16.

Moscow.—The Commissariat of Foreign Affairs announces that the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Moscow has intimated the Vice-Commissariat at Karakhan that the translation of the Soviet ultimatum into Chinese was only completed for despatch yesterday afternoon; and in the meantime the Chinese Embassy is strongly guarded by the Police in view of demonstration outside and protest meetings against the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Shanghai.—It is generally opined that China and Soviet will do their utmost pacefully to negotiate the North Manchuria imbroglio, as her internal dissensions in Russia will prevent her from pressing the ultimatum to its final conclusion, and the Nanking Government is more desirous of renewing diplomatic relations than worsen the situation, which has entirely been engineered by Mukden.—Reuter.

MEERUT TRANSFER APPLICATION DISMISSED

" Ample Housing Accomodation in Town"

—:o:—

JUDGE'S FINDINGS

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The Chief Justice," Allahabad High Court, dismissed this morning the application of 30 the accused in the Meerut Communist Conspiracy case for the transfer of the case to Allahabad, giving them liverty to move him or the vacation Judge in the matter and also for the trial of the case at High Court by jury in case any of them were ordered by the Magistrate to stand trial at the Sessions.

Discussing about the houses mentioned in the affidavit, His Lordship said that the evidence showed that there was ample room in Meerut for the counsels and the people who are interested in the accused, and expressed the hope that everybody would have to see that the accused get the fairest possible trial.—Free Press.

JUSTICE GRIMWOOD MEARS' JUDGMENT

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Dismissing the accused's application for transfer of the Communist Conspiracy case from Meerut to Allahabad, the Chief Justice discussed at length the qustion of accommodation of the Defence Counsel at Meerut. His Lordship thought that ten of the houses mentioned in the affidavit of the Prosecution would really provide sufficient accommodation for men who wished to occupy them and in these circumstances it was not necessary to decide as regards the remaining two houses about whose condition there was a direct conflict between Mr. Joshi on the side of the accused and Mr. Tasadduq Hussain on the side of the Prosecution. Mr. Joshi had taken a gloomy view or Mr. Tassaduq Hussain, too optimistic a view.

As regards the Cantonment houses, the Chief Justice thought the Cantonment Magistrate would not have supplied a list of available house if temporary tenancy was to be suddenly interrupted. There would also be no difficulty for the Defence Committee in taking one of the two smaller houses and making them a temporary rest-house for their witnesses.

Dealing with the accused's ground for transfer, based on allegation of absence of library at Meerut as books of references on Socialism, Trade Unionism, Communism, Labour Movement, etc., would be required, the Chief Justice thought with all respect to Mr. Joshi that Mr. Joshi was greatly exaggerating the scope of inquiry and imagined that it would degenerate into an abstract discussion on the merits or demerits of some particular form of the Government. In his opinion this case depended

(Continued on page 5.)

BRINGING COURT INTO CONTEMPT

—:o:—

"Pioneer" Apologizes to Justice Mears

SEQUEL TO MEERUT CASE TRANSFER

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

This morning before continuing delivery of his judgment in the Meerut case transfer application, Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, said that this morning's "Pioneer" the paper had attributed to His Lordship a statement which was personally defamatory of him and what was more important still, it was a statement which tended to bring the High Court Bench of this Province into contempt. The statement referred to were the words, "The case for the Crown is as clear as could be."

WHAT HIS LORDSHIP SAID.

His Lordship said: "I repudiate it. What I did say, when the text of the complaint was being read, was "The case for the Crown as shown in the plaint is as clear as could be. Anyone would understand that as meaning that the allegations made in the complaint were definite, distinct and annistakable. What I said was unexceptional and proper and within my province, and necessary for argument."

"A PERSONAL DEFAMATION."

His Lordship then went on to observe that had he said the words attributed to him an open protest would most probably have been made by counsel and those who had been present in Court would credit him with having throughout assumed the complete innocence of all the accused. This publication would do incalculable damage to this Court and to His Lordship personally. Many hundreds of people having read the headline would believe that His Lordship had expressed an opinion adverse to the accused.

CONCERN FOR ACCUSED.

The other harmful side of it was that it would create the very worst impression amongst the accused, their relatives and friends, and His Lordship ordered a telegram repudiating the statement to be sent to the Defence Committee.

"PIONEER" EDITOR'S REGRET.

On hearing of this, the Editor of the "Pioneer" and the Associated Press representative appeared before the Chief Justice after lunch in Court. The Editor explained the circumstances under which he obtained a report of the proceedings from the Associated Press as he could not get his own reporter to supply it in time, and handing the report to the Court said that it contained a statement grossly misrepresenting His Lordship's exact words in Court.

The Chief Justice: "It would be better if you stated that it omitted three or four very material qualifying words."

"SUB" GETS SACK.

Continuing his explanation the Editor of the "Pioneer" said that the head-lines were the result of excessive zeal on the part of an assistant sub-editor who was no longer in their employ. "In these circumstances, said the Editor, "I hope, Your Lordship will see that there was not the slightest intention to misrepresent the case. I hope, my Lord, you will accept my sincerest regret at what happened."

The Chief Justice said: "Of course I accept that this, though a very unfortunate occurrence, was entirely free from any animus or anything of the kind. When there was a discussion on the text of the complaint, it was pointed out and accepted by all the parties that the language of the plaint was very definite and very precise, and that in the plaint the case put forward by the Crown was as clear as could be. It was not understood to imply the slightest opinion in the world as to whether the Crown would be able to prove these definite allegations."

A. P. REPRESENTATIVE ADMITS FAULT.

The Associated Press representative also joined in what the Editor said and acknowledged that he was responsible for the report. He regretted very much the accidental omission of those words which gave a wrong interpretation and he regretted it.

The Chief Justice said that it showed a very proper feeling on the correspondent's part to come without any order from His Lordship to make an apology to the Court. His Lordship realised that mistakes do happen and everything had now been put right as far as could be. That being so, said His Lordship, I must accept what has happened as one of the ordinary consequences of life.—A. P.

Mayo Talks of Christian Work!

—:o:—

PRAISES BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

LONDON, July 15.

My forecast that Miss Mayo who is now in England is in all possibility has come for active anti-Indian propaganda, says the London correspondent of Free Press of India, stands vindicated. Miss Mayo is busy lecturing, interviewing and spreading her poisonous doctrines regarding India. Speaking at the Criterion Hotel before a sympathetic British audience, Miss Mayo paid a lengthy and warm tribute to the achievements of the British Raj in India. She endorsed General Wood's encominms to the British Government in India and declared that Britain was doing in India the finest Christian work of the present era.

Miss Mayo added:—British work in India is amazing. The work which British civilians in India do is in harmony with the highest Christian performance.

MISS MAYO'S "REVELATIONS."

Miss Mayo also made an important disclosure at another meeting which she addressed. This time it was a meeting organised by the Women's National League. Miss Mayo revealed that she contracted with her publishers before she left for her three months' tour in India. On her return from India she met her publishers and told them of the general outlines of her proposed volume. The publishers felt that such a book would prove very unpopular and that while even fifteen years earlier such a book would have met with condemnation it simply could not be thought of in the present times. On this, said Miss Mayo, I offered to release my publishers from their contract. But the publishers stood by their contract and the book has proved a phenomenal success.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S SEAL OF APPROVAL.

Miss Mayo is a familiar figure at the season's social functions. She was a noted guest at a recent party which Lady Astor gave. Mr. Bernard Shaw was also present at the party and Miss Mayo and Mr. Bernard Shaw had a long and animated talk and it is now the boast of Miss Mayo that Mr. Bernard Shaw cordially approved the contents of "Mother India."—Free Press.

KING PASSES A GOOD NIGHT

—:o:—

London July 16.—A Bulletin issued at 10/30 this morning says:—The King had a good night. Both general and local conditions are satisfactory.—Reuter.

KING'S SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

—:o:—

LONDON, July 15

It is officially stated that His Majesty's progress is entirely satisfactory.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

—:o:—

Labour Govt. Renews Conversations

WAFD PARTY'S WARNING

LONDON, July 15.

While it was asserted by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" that there would be no resumption of Anglo-Egyptian conversations even though King would be visiting England, it is asserted with equal emphasis by the other diplomatic correspondents that the Anglo-Egyptian conversations have been renewed by the Labour Government and that the general consensus of opinion is that conversations are progressing satisfactorily. In view of the warning of the Wafd party that it will not recognise any settlement reached with the present unrepresentative Government, it is believed in Labour circles that unless the settlement includes restoration of the suspended constitution and a normal parliamentary life in Egypt, there could be no real solution of the problem.—Free Press.

PREMIER'S AND CABINET MINISTERS' SALARIES

—:o:—

QUESTION OF ADEQUATE PAYMENT TO BE RAISED IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 15.

Is the Premier and are other cabinet ministers really well paid? This is the now recognised hardy annual. Since Birkenhead deserted the India Office and since it came to be known that Mr. Lloyd George made more income from journalism than he ever made as Premier it has always been held that the nation must pay the holders of the office in the Cabinet more than it does now. Question was raised during Mr. Baldwin's regime and shelved. Now Mr. Bracken a Conservative Member has given notice that he proposes to move the House of Commons to take steps to ascertain if the present salary paid to the Premier is adequate considering the financial needs of the head of the British Government.—Free Press.

HOW FOREIGN POWERS REGARD BACHA SAKAO

—:o:—

AMANULLAH TAKES HIS RESIDENCE AT ROME

ROME, July 15.

King Amanullah is the occupant of the Afghan legation premises since his arrival. The Italian Government have raised no objection nor has the Afghan representative. But if the Government of Bacha Sakka's becomes firmly established and his Government is recognised by other powers complications might arise from the occupation of the Afghan legation by King Amanullah. From the fact that the King-Emperor's message to Amanullah when in Bombay was addressed to him by the title King and also the fact that all foreign legations have withdrawn from Kabul, Bacha Sakao is simply regarded as only one of the pretenders to the Throne.—Free Press.

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND

—:o:—

DR DESHMUKH DONATES RS. 1000

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and the Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay, have each contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Tilak Memorial Fund.

BOMBAY GOVT'S STATESMANLIKE DECISION

Land Revenue Policy To Be Revised

REMARKABLE TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION

—:o:—

Governor's Solicitude for Agriculturists

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Chhotalal R. Shroff, M.L.C,, and his Excellency the Governor:—

Palghar,
10th July 1929.

To, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay,
Poona.

May it please Your Excellency,

I take this opportunity of placing few lines before Your Excellency with a fervent hope that they will receive a favourable and sympathetic consideration.

Your Excellency, I am sure, is fully aware of the wide-spread movement that is being carried on in the Bombay Presidency particularly in Thana and Nasik districts against the oppressive and highhanded land revenue policy of the Bombay Government and their discarding and regardless attitude towards the legitimate and just demands of the public. I need not remind Your Excellency here, that the Bombay Legislative Council, which is supposed to be the real representative body, has passed resolutions re. the land revenue policy three times. The Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and the Indian Taxation Committee have also made some recommendations to the Bombay Government re. this confused problem of land revenue. But I regret to note that not one of these valued recommendations is given effect to by the Government till now. Fully realizing my responsibility of my post and representation, I am in a position to say distinctly and unhesitatingly that the agriculturists of the Bombay Presidency are already over-taxed and still more taxation will prove a death-blow to them. If this policy of land revenue continues in future, I am afraid, the very existence of the agriculturists will soon be wiped out and what to-day are agriculturists will one day be found to be mere labourers; and if the present state of things continues that day, I think, will not be very far.

CONCRETE INSTANCES QUOTED.

I may quote here the concrete instances where the troubles about land revenue have arisen. The Survey Settlements are made in Baglan and Malegaon in Nasik district, Deogad in Ratnagiri, Bassein and Palghar in Thana district a year or two back. If Your Excellency were to kindly go through the reports of the Assistant Survey Settlement officers in these Talukas the recommendations and the bases thereof in every report will be found to be the same. The reports clearly bring out the fact that the grounds on which the increase of assessment is based are simply childish. The data is insufficient and unreliable. Messrs. Broomfield Committee have also brought home the same thing in their report. I myself do not think this is any invention made by the Broomfield Committee in Bardoli and the case is same everywhere. Bardoli rayats made a strong movement against this stereotype report and they vindicated their just cause. That "Bardoli" is not seen in other talukas does not in any way suggest that the other reports are correct and true. It is only because they are not so well organised; and since they are not so well disciplined that they are unable to face the Government boldly and fearlessly as the Bardolians did. And I think the Government should not take undue advantage of their weakness and harshly impose the heavy and unbearable taxation on them. I might as well warn the Government that if this endless policy of increasing land revenue goes on ruthlessly the people who are already taxed to the bone would naturally show their resistance by a resort to Satyagraha which is the only and perfect constitutional means in their hands. But I am still optimistic that such occasions will not frequently arise in Your Excellency's regime.

PENNING PICTURE OF PUBLIC MIND.

I have placed these facts before Your Excellency and I have tried to pen the picture of the public mind as it exists to-day. The Punjab Government have conceded to public demands and made the necessary and favourable changes in their Land Revenue Code. This is just the time for Your Excellency's Government to reconsider the whole problem and make adequate and satisfactory changes in the present Land Revenue Code as suggested by the representatives of the people and thus restore harmony and peace between the Government and the people. I am prepared to place before Your Excellency the modifications that should be made in our Land Revenue Code if Your Excellency so directs.

Yours etc.,
(Sd.) C. R. SHROFF.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S DECISION

In reply to the letter from Mr. Chotalal Shroff, M.L.C., the Private Secretary to the Governor, writes as follows:—

13th July 1929.

His Excellency desires me to thank you for your letter of the 10th July about the land revenue policy of Government and to say that he fully appreciates the view which you have taken of your responsibilities in wishing to inform Government of the position as you see it in your own and other constituencies. His Excellency would like in return, to impart such information about the present position and intentions of Government as may assist in reassuring you and others pending a fuller announcement of policy in the Council.

2. I am to say that His Excellency has been closely studying the land revenue problem ever since his arrival in this Presidency. As you are aware, a Bill No. XIV of 1928 was on the agenda of the Council at its last session, but it was not thought advisable to move it until the question had been further examined, more particularly as the results of the special inquiry into the revision settlements of the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas, which was then in progress, were still awaited. The report of this inquiry reached Government at the beginning of April, and Government have since been continuously engaged in reviewing their land revenue policy and in considering the best form of legislation. It has already been decided to drop Bill No XIV but the new measure is not yet ready and it

(Continued on page 7.)

STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

Friendly Feeling

UNDERTONE HEALTHY

Bombay, July 16.

The market for mill shares opened steady at about unchanged quotations and improved on steady buying. However at the advance there was some profit taking sales but bull support fully recovered the lost position and the market displayed good undertone. Towards the close there was scattered liquidation and the market closed with a healthy undertone. The feeling among operators was friendly. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 731|- and after improving to Rs. 737|- declined to Rs. 726|- on long liquidation. At this level bull support hardened prices to Rs. 736|- and finally closed at Rs. 733|-. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 535|- and after fluctuating between the high Rs. 540|- and the low Rs. 528|- closed at Rs. 536|-, Century opened at Rs. 321|- and after an initial rise of Re. 1|- prices declined to Rs. 317|-. A rally of Rs. 10|- touched the highest level of Rs. 326|- before closing at Rs. 323|-, Pearls opened at Rs. 331|- to advance to Rs. 337|- when realising depressed values to Rs. 326|- Bull support hardened prices to Rs. 337|- and the session finished at Rs. 336|-, Tata Iron and Steel shares fluctuated bothways and closed steady. Defds. opened at Rs. 187|- and after improving to Rs. 190|- lost Rs. 9|- on profit taking. Prices advanced Rs. 10|- at Rs. 191|- and closed at Rs. 190|-. Ordinary shares after opening at Rs. 54|12 improved to Rs. 55|- and declined to Rs. 53|8. A steady buying may lifted prices to the top of the day at Rs. 55|6 and closing was recorded at Rs. 55|4. Bombay Burmah shares followed same course and after opening at Rs. 735|- declined to Rs. 726|-. A rally followed which ended at Rs. 732|-. Tata Hydros ruled very steady and prices changes were narrow. Cements shares very steady. There was good inquiry for Kohinoor shares.

Business on cash was done to-day as under:—

E. D. Sassoon As. 7|9.
Kasturchand 12|4.
New City 71|4.
Vishnu Mill 2,160|-, 2,170|-.
Sialkot Rly. x.d. 90.
Sindhlight Rly. 62|-.
India Bank 102|-.
Imperial New 352|8.
Union Bank 3-6-6.
Central Bank 19|6, 19|4.
Broach Elec. 9|6.
Andhra Ordi. 525|-.
Tata Power Pref. 970, 972|8.
Poona Elec. 145|-.
Katni Defds. 845, 850|-.
Punjab Cement 11|8.
New India 21|-, 21|2.
Scindia 9|3, 9|2.
Tata Steel First Pref. 130|-, 130|4.
Tata Steel Second Pref. 72|12, 72|8.
Tata Oil 14|8, 15|-.
Bombay Telephone 53|12, 54.
B. B. Petrol 4|11, 4|10.

—:o:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 16.

Bombay Dyeing 731, 37. 26, 36, 32, 38.
Century 321, 22, 17, 26, 23.
Colaba 122.
Crescent 102.
Fazul 535, 40, 37, 40, 28, 40, 56.
Indore 371, 67.
Madhowji 33.
Nagpur 472, 70, 71.
New Great 165, 60, 65.
Pearl 331, 35, 33, 37, 26, 37, 36.
Simplex 47, 46, 48.
Swadeshi 401, 2, 1.
Burma 735, 36, 26, 32, 31.
Hydro 1,071, 75, 70, 75.
Tram 134, 33.
Deff. 187, 90, 85, 86, 81, 91, 90.
Ord. 54-12, 55, 53-8, 55-4.
3-1|2 per cent 67-7-0, 67-9-0.
1945-55 101-13-0.
Bundi 18-12.
Indian 62, 67, 65, 66, 66.
Alcock 306, 10.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 16.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4-12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710/
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 733|12.
Bombay Industrial (20) *3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 323|12.
Central India 100f. 471|4.
Colaba Land Mills 122/8.
Crescent 100, 98/12.
Currimbhay 250 nil 100
David 250 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y 455
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/8/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 136|4.
Edward Sassoon 200 206 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 6.
Fazulbhoy 230, 536|4.
Finlay 100 10y 97|8.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 131|4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 00y 1550.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 141|4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 367|8.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 12|4.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10|0|100, 193|2.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xx nil 1475.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 827|8.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70
New Great Eastrn 200 10y 165.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 336|4.
Phoenix 100 xd 312/8.
Premier 10 nil 2|6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 6f 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4,410.
Simplex nil 48|12.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 199 20f 401|4.
Tata Mills 25 nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4|1 xd 2,170.
Western India Spinning 1,000 [illegible] 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 8f. 102.
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 200 19|6.
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 560 40f xd. 1432/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 352/8.
Union 5|11, 3|6|6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Gundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 18|12.
Central India Mining 7|2.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 97.
Indian Cement 2|10 266|4.
New India Assurance 51f. 21|2.
Katni Cement 100 nil, 227/8
Punjab Cement 100 11/8.
Shahabad Cement 100y xd. 154|6.
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19/6
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Def. 850.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 780
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 94
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd 647-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6. 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 525.
Bombay Tram Ord xd. 133|12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1,075.
Tata Power 8000 nil 413-12.
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1900
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10. nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/10/2.
New India Assurance 6y 21-6.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 1,992|8.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 310.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 193|12.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T Corporation 731|4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9|2.
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 51/8.
Tata Iron Defd. 190.
Tata Iron Ord. 55|4.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 56 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 108
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

BOMBAY

—:o:—

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

Bombay, July 16.

In sympathy with a sharp decline of 27 points in New York futures, the local market opened at a decline of Rs. 3|12 with Broach A.|M. delivery. At the opening there was some short covering which hardened prices to Rs. 326|- but again ruled quiet on absence of buying—Liverpool opened as expected and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	....	311	8 0
Broach A.-M.	....	325	12 0
Oomra July	.....	270	0 0
Oomra D.-J.	....	289	0 0
Bengal July	.....	211	0 0
Bengal D.-J.	....	240	8 0

The Market will close to-morrow at 3 p.m. on account of "Ashadi Ekadashi."

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

July	.....	244.70 plus 5.90
Oct.	.....	217.00 plus 1.60
Jan.	.....	211.30 plus 1.60

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, July 16.

Bengal 240 D. J.
Bengal 211 July.
Broach 326 A. M.
Broach 312 J. A.
Oomra 288 D. J.
Oomra 269 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal 225 220 212 205.
Sind 229 224 216 209.
Punjab 222 217 209 202.
Rajputana 225 220 212 205.
Broach 329 324 316 311
S. D. 331 326 318 313.
P. A. 332 327 319 314.
K. V. 323 318 310 305.
Dholera 318 313 305 305.
Kalajin 322 317 309 304.
Cutch 336 331 323 318.
Surat 389 384 376 371.
Rajpipla 389 384 376 371.
Navsari 404 390 391 386.
Umra No. 3 286 281 271 259.
C. P. No. 1 311 306 296 284.
C. P. No. 2 298 293 283 271.
Southern 298

Today Wednesday Ready Cotton market closed.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Volkart Bros Vambori 240.
100 Volkart Bros Jalna 250.
100 Japan T & Co Lasur 250.
100 Japan T & Co. Sailu 252
100 Japan T & Co. Ellichpur 250
100 Colaba Land mill Mandusar 267.
100 D Sassoon mill Ujjain 290.
100 Ital India & Co. Kasur 213.
100 Ebrahim Tulsidas Hansi 217.
100 Forbes & Co. Nabha 220.
100 Forbes & Co. Sirhind 222.
100 Currimbhoi Ujjain 265.
100 Rathi & Co. Vambori 237.
100 Nisho & Co. Ellichpur 260.
100 Bombay & Co. Kuradwadi 248.
100 Bombay & Co. Jamjodhpur 220.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 16.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,945
Linseed	3,232
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	256
Gingellyseeds	163
Poppyseeds	34
Groundnuts	11,629
Castorseeds	2,248
Rice	1,364
Cottonseeds	6,850
Gram	685
Joowar	243
Barley	444
Bajree	2,120
	Tons.
Coal	54

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—

July|Sept per cwt. 11|9.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 11|10-1|2.

C. and F. Bombay—

July|Sept per cwt. 11|10-1|4.

C. and F. Karachi.—

July|Sept per cwt. 11|10-3|4.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 15.

Copper, Braziers, £95-1|2.
Yellow Metal £74.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £22-3|4.
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £13-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots £211-1|4.

N. Y. COTTON DROPPED 27 Pts

—:o:—

Favourable Weather

CROP OUTLOOK VERY PROMISING

New York, July 15.

The New York Cotton futures market exhibited considerable weakness on favourable weather reports and little or no demand for Spot Cotton. There was extensive selling and prives after fluctuating within a range of 16 points registered a decline of 27 points. Spot cotton prices reached 18 cent level.

Fears of a serious damage by boll-weevil are becoming unfounded particularly due to exceptionally favourable weather which the cotton plants are enjoying now. Since the beginning of cultivation except excessive moisture the weather which is a very vital factor in the making of a crop has been abnormally satisfactory and the crop is in a thriving condition promising large yield. This factor when read in conjunction with the large acreage, justifies the action of Spinners in buying cotton hand to mouth. Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been inactive. The rains have been so little that farmers have found it easy to get into fields and clear them of grass. July is the month when the pest is apt to strike in earnest. A prolonged showery period is said to have propagated all sorts of pests but the damage so far is not serious. The weather from now on, it is contended, if be normal the crop will greatly exceed the worlds' consumption.

On the other hand the technical position is considered healthy after so marked a decline in about three months. The long account has been largely liquidated. The short interest has been greatly increased. Selling has been going on steadily. It has extended all over the world and some Bombay firms are carrying fair lives of straddle sales in American Cotton. Big operators and Wall-Street interests have been selling but there is no knowing how soon they may cover. Steady and persistent selling depresses cotton prices. It is a weather market and therefore a shifty one. A period of bad weather that is heavy rains over Central and Eastern belts or droughty conditions in Texas might have an almost magical effect on the crop outlook and a distinct effect on the course of prices. The upshot is that the weather in the coming six weeks may largely redeem the crop situation.

N. Y. October Highest 18.13 lowest 17.85.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. January highest 18.39 (at the opening) lowest 18.23 (1.26 p.m.) Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

New York Market decline on continued favourable weather.

From Liverpool:—

Cable from Shreveport, Louisiana:—

Unusual progress in Central Valley during past fortnight where high temperatures checked weevil increase. Too showery South-East, but average higher than end of June, Weevils serious in South Alabama locally, and in scattered spots of Atlantic; however crop gained on pest this month. Arkansas Mississippi, Louisiana very promising.

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Homelryk Co.: —

"Sentiment gradually getting pessimistic ignoring heavy weevil infertation.

Reuter:—"Market is weak on liquidation, influenced by favourable crop conditions and unfavourable spot demand."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton nave received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weather favourable. Rather more calling of cotton."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 15.

October	...	18.01—.20
December	...	18.23—.26
January	...	18.24—.27
March	...	18.45—.27
May	...	18.55—.27
Middling Spot	...	18.60—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 15.

July	...	17.48—.36
October	...	17.83—.31
Middling Spot	...	18.13—.31

NEW YORK.

New York, July 15

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	.....	unquoted
October	.....	unquoted
January	.....	18.28

NEW YORK 11-45 A.M.:—

July	.....	17.78
October	.....	18.06
January	.....	18.31

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 11-1|4 sellers.

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, July 16.

London Ready 24|6|6.
London Forward 24|7.
China Opening 2|4|13, Closing 2|4|12.
America 58|4.
Ready 56|1.
Asad Opening 56|3, Highest 56|5, Closing 56-1|2.
Sravan Opening 55|12, Highest 55|14, Closing 55|9-1|2.
Tejimandi:—
Asad 0|6|0.
Sravan 0|15|6.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 16.

Ready 21|7|0.
Asad 21|7|0.
Sravan 21|7|6.
N. City 21|12|3.
N. Manor 21|10|9.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 15

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

	Opening	Closing
July	9.75	9.73—.08
August		9.69—.09
September		9.68—.10
October	9.71	9.67—.10
November		9.65—.10
December		9.67—.10
January	9.72	9.68—.15
February		9.69—.16
March	9.77	9.73—.10
April		9.74—.09
May	9.79	9.75—.10
June		9.75—.09
July		9.75—.09
Middling Spot		10.17—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 15.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

Scinde Fully Good	6.10—.05
Scinde Ssuperfine	6.60....05
Scinde Superfine	6.60—.05
Bengal Good	5.85—.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.10—.05
Bengal Fine	6.35—.05
Oomra Good	6.90—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.20—.05
Oomra Fine	7.50—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.20—.05
Broach Fine	8.45—.05
Broach Superfine	8.70—.05

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
July|Aug delivery sellers 32|9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Sep|Dec delivery paid and Furyber buyers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	19 5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	192510
National Bank	49-3/4
Eastern Bank	6-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	86-7/8
Conversion Loan	75-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	100-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	50
Indian Stock 3 per cent ...	
Sterling Loan	56-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent.	
Sterling Loan	65-5/8
Consols	51-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	91-5/8

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15

July	...	15.59—.05
October	...	15.70—.05
November	...	15.70—.05
January	...	15.97—.05
March	...	16.20—.07
May	...	16.42—.07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	.....	16.45—.05

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 16.

Messrs. Newwall and Clayton have received the followng cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar 2.13 Cents for September.
Sugar 2.25 Cents for December.
Wheat 1.36-1/2 dollars, for September.
Wheat 1.42-3/4 dollars for December.

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER

London, July 15.

Silver—India bought. China bought and sold. Market is quetly steady.

Spot	24-3/8
Forward	24-7/16

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4.
D D 1/5 25|32.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Mid July.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying 2 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 127 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 124 1/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 163.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 3/16 16th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 9/16 15th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.900 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11 1/4 13th inst. £4.4.11 1/4 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 1/4 13th inst. 24 3/8 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 5/16 13th inst. 24 7/16 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 3/4 13th inst. 53 1/8 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/32 per cent. 13th inst. 5 11/32 per cent. 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/32 per cent 13th inst. 5 17/32 per cent. 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2. to 2 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 16.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/11/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/-
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 96/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—2nd August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/9/6, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/0 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/8/0
Tone of Market:—dull.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 16.

3 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent. Nom.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

Tone of Silver quietly steady India bought. China bought and sold.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 15.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-5|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-11|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-17|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

OILS AND CAKES.

(Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Bombay July 16.
The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 555/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 150/ per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)
Liverpool, July 15.

July close at s 9/9 7/8d up 6-3/4d.
Oct. close at s 10/1 3/8d. up 6-5/8d
Dec. close at s 10/4 1/4d. up 6-5/8d.
Wheat Chicago.
July per bushel dol. 1.37-7/8 up 8-7/8.
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.42-1/4 up 8-7/8.
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.47-3/4 up 7-7/8.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 15.

T T Berlin on London 20.35-8|4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.07-7|8.
T T Brussels on London 34.90.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.78.
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London Closed.
T T London on Prague 163.93.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £8-17-7.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £17-10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £19-5.

LINSEED.

London, July 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July|Aug shipment sellers £19-6-3.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers £19-7-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
July|Aug shipment. Hull sellers £18-10.
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
July|Aug shipment nominal £19-16-3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York July 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio No. 7, quality), Spot 16-1|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York July 15.

Demand Bills 484.56

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 15.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
July shipment seller 45|9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
July|Aug shipment sellers 45|6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
July shipment sellers 48.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels.—
Not quoted.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 15-7-29, 1928-29 9233000, 1927-28 8465000.
Receipts Yesterday 15-7-29, 1928-29 1000, 1927-28 4000.
Exports to date 15-7-29, 1928-29 7990000, 1927-28 7633000.
Stock at Ports 12-7-29, 1928-29 674000, 1927-28 756000.
Stock Interior Towns 12-7-29, 1928-29 253000, 1927-28 386000.
Stock Liverpool 12-7-29, 1928-29 863000, 1927-28 742000.
Visible Supply 12-7-29, 1928-29 2013000, 1927-28 2616000.
Quantity in Sight 12-7-29, 1928-29 15642000, 1927-28 14211000.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,276
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,240

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
eneral Manager R. J. DUFF

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—influential and respectable AGENTS on liberal commission for Rajputana and Central India. Apply to Branch Secretary, NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., Kutcherry Road, Ajmer.
A 32039

WANTED—A part or whole time Gujratti, Mahratti, and Hindi. Typewing Clerk. Must understand English. Apply, ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LTD., Hornby Road.
1757

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for imparting tuitions in French, English and Mathematics to higher standard. See personally with testimonials, if any, HANSRAJ & Co., 20., Elphinstone circle, Fort, Bombay.
R1756

WANTED—By a Life Insurance Company, Men of position and influence to work as Agents on Salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem, plus Motor Allowance. Persons capable of introducing personal business need only apply to Box No. 2318, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32484

WANTED—Three SHORTHAND TYPE WRITERS for Saturday, 19th, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following. Speed 125-150 words. Terms on application to the SECRETARY, Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee, Secretariat, Bombay.
A 32536

WANTED—Qualified COMPOUNDER for Aden. Apply with testimonials to Box. No. 2323 Advt. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1753.

LOAN.

Rs. 5000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed for 1st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, Ltd., Bombay 2.
L 32473

PARTNER with rupees Fifty thousand wanted for opening branches by a well established firm, having lucrative Agencies. Apply Box No. 2324 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R1758

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

DIPIGE SHAMARAO, the all-India Specialist in tailors' cutting wants 2 or 3 well educated PUPILS, for London diploma courses. C/o Central Post Office, Bombay.
R1748

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

AN IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

We, students of The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta, confidently, recommend our Friends and intending Wireless Operators to join with us soon. Good prospect. Best training. Home-comfort and care of Principal T. L. Biswas.

M. K. Rao—Mysore, M. G. Kulkarni—Surat, M. S. Rehal—Punjab, A. C. Kanungo—Chittagong, S. K. Bose—Calcutta, Pratap Singh Kumai—Darjeeling and others.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL LATIF MAHOMED AIYUB and FATMABAI, daughter of Mahomed Aiyub by the guardians of their property, EBRAHIM MAHOMED AYOOB and AYOOB MAHOMED AYOOB have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in, or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 906, New No. 8078; Old Survey No. 1860, New Survey No. 828 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6172, Street Nos. 158-160 and containing by admeasurement 71 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2318 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kazi Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Saheb Ahmedji and on or towards the South by the property of Hasan Jamal, which premises are delineated on the plan thereof hereto annexed and therein surrounded by a red coloured boundary line.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1929.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32527

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 227 of 1929.

LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed on 7th February, 1929.

THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated in the Straits Settlements and having their Branch Office at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) CHHIBA CURSON PATEL, of Bombay, Gujerati Mochi Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 4th Marine Lines, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) Bai MANEKBAI, daughter of Curson Govind Patel and wife of Narsey Vallabh, residing at 4th Marine Line Street, outside the Fort, (3) GOVIND CHHIBA PATEL, of Bombay Gujerati Mochi Inhabitant, residing at 4th Marine Lines, outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) BHIKHA CHHIBA PATEL, (5) BHIKHEE CHHIBA PATEL, (6) SHANTIBAI CHHIBA PATEL, all of Bombay Gujerati Mochi Inhabitants, residing at 4th Marine Line Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Defendants No. 4, 5 and 6 being minors under the age of 18 years by their Guardian-ad-Litem Govind Chhiba Patel, the 3rd Defendant abovenamed, (7) Bai KESARBAI, wife of Chhiba Curson Patel, also of Bombay Gujerati Mochi Inhabitant, residing at 4th Marine Lines, outside the Fort and (8) FRAMROZE MERWANJI MEHTA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a Solicitor, the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Mansukhlal Mehta and Co., Solicitors, carrying on business at 42, Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

To,

(1) CHHIBA CURSON PATEL, the 1st Defendant above named.

(2) Bai MANEKBAI, daughter of Curson Govind Patel and wife of Narsey Vallabh, the 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit for a declaration that the Plaintiffs are entitled to a first charge on the properties mentioned in the Plaint for payment of the sums of Rs. 72,829-1-0 and all other sums due to them under Indenture of Mortgage, dated 24th September 1927 and costs of the suit; and that Defendants 2 to 7 have no right to, or interest in the said properties or any of them for a declaration that the Mortgage in the Plaintiffs' favour is binding on the interests, if any, of Defendants 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in said properties; that the 1st Defendant be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the said sum of Rs. 72,829-1-0 with further interest and costs of the suit and all costs, charges and expenses payable under the said Mortgage; that in default of payment of the said amounts by a date to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court, for an Order for sale of the said properties by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court in the usual terms and for an Order that all necessary directions be given, enquiries made and Orders passed and accounts taken; for the appointment of a Receiver pending the hearing and final disposal of suit of the said properties with all necessary powers to take charge of and manage the said properties; for injunction against Defendants 1 to 7 restraining them from dealing with or disposing of the said properties or from recovering the rents thereof including the arrears of rent and for such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

AND PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of August, 1929, And That in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of May, 1929.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 23rd day of May, 1929.
Messrs. AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32537

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed, if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 square yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land Brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plan of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
32392

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS WITH OUT-HOUSES AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 720 of 1916 (Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos vs. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Order dated 8th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises :—

All that piece of freehold land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Napean Sea Road, admeasuring about 3371 sq. yards but on actual measurement found to be about 3345 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 30, etc., New Nos. A/16355 etc. Old Survey Nos. 29 etc., New Survey Nos. 1/7205, etc. Cadastral No. 339 of Malabar and Kumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3288, 3289 (1), Street Nos. 29, 23, and bounded on the East formerly by the property belonging to Jeewanji Maneckji and now belonging to Dossabhoy Maneckji Wadia, on the West by Napean Sea Road, on the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Rattonsey Dharamsey Morarji and on the South formerly by the property belonging to Maneckji Nusserwanji Mody and now belonging to Jehangir Jivanji Guzdar and his wife Bai Bachubai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE "PAIGE" MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Devkaran Mulji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Devkaran Mansion, Princess Street.

1 touring "Paige" motor car, 6 cylinder, 18 H.P., 5 seater, 1928 Model, and 1 Sedan "Paige" motor car, 6 cylinder, 19 H.P., 5 seater, 1927 Model, complete with accessories and in good running order.

The above cars are on view at the above place from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY at 4 P.M.

A hitherto unopened book—presented in a tense drama of undersea action woven around a Submarine disaster.

10 Parts.

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THE SAWDUST PARADISE
with
ESTHER RALSTON
and
HOBBART BOSWORTH
A drama of lights and shadows.
A Paramount Sound Picture.

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IV. INSTALMENT
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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
20 July	Maloja x		20,837
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 „	Macedonia	All	11,120
17 „	Naldera x		16,088
24 „	Razmak	vessels	10,602
31 „	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 „	Narkunda x	will	16,572
21 „	Rajputana		16,518
28 „	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 „	Mantua		10,946
19 „	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	11,518
26 „	Ranpura		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 „	Maloja x	direct	20,837
16 „	Ranchi		16,650
23 „	Macedonia		11,120
30 „	Morea	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi		16 614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
„	Razmak		10,602
18 „	Rajputana x	transhipment	16,568
25 „	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 „	Morea		10,954
15 „	Mantua*	stent	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India	at	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
„	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
7 „	Razmak @	Aden	10,602
„	Ranpura		16,601
29 „	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 „ about	Rawalpindi		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak		10,602
26 „	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

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x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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To Fremantle	£74
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There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Domala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th „	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£106
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
18th July	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
22nd „	Nowshera	Straits & Japan.
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th „	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24 July
a Tottori Maru	5973	17 July	29 „
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 „
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
a Nageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

a Do not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 „	9 Sept

FROM ORIENTO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 „	28 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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1929 P. M. 17th July	Barpeta	—	Buarsh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th July	Khandalla	—	East & South Africa.
P. M. 18th July.	Vasna	—	Basrah via Karachi

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0(
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THE INDIAN REVIEW

JUNE CONTENTS.

INDIA AND ENGLAND
By Mr. Henry S. L. Polak.
THE BRITISH ELECTIONS
CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN INDIA
By The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu.
CRIME AND SUPERSTITION
By Mr. S. Jackson Culeman.
THE MOPLAHS
By Mr. Hamid Ali, B.A., B.L., Bar.-at-Law.
A RATIONAL SCEPTIC
By Prof. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri.
SOME CEYLON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
By Mr. Perry de Lanerolle.
SUB-DIVISION OF HOLDINGS
By Mr. A. S. Venkataraman, B.A., L.T.
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR E. AFRICA
By Mr. Bihariial N. Anantani.
A BOOK OF WORDS
By Mr. A. Aravamuda Aiyengar, M.A.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
AMANULLAH OF AFGHANISTAN
INDIA'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA
By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
BUDDHA'S MESSAGE
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
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City & Suburbs

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TO-DAY

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. G.I.P. Rly., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 18.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m..

FRIDAY, July 19.

Mr. Mahomed Ali's Lecture of "Objects of Congress Muslim Party", 7-30 p.m., Jinnah Hall, Mr. S. A. Brelvi to preside.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: Warwicks vs. B.B.R.A., Cooperage 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY July 20

The s.s. Maloja with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood league: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G.I.P. Rly., Cooperage 4-30 p.m. and Ulsters vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per s.s. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-0 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th inst.

LOKAMANYA TILAK UTASAO MANDAL.

Annual general meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Chichpokly Gopal Hirji Wani Chawl.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

The Servants of India Society, Bombay, has received a contribution of Rs. 325-13-2 collected by the Tamil Arya Sabha and the Fort Arya Samaj for the Assam Flood relief.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Lindsay" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 15th instant.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 15th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

LATE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

A public meeting of the Sanathanist Hindus will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m., in the Shri Nar-Narayan Temple, Javer Baug, Kalbadevi, to record a resolution mourning the loss of the Sanathanist Hindus caused by the most lamented death of Maha Rajadhiraj Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, President of Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal which took place on the 4th July 1929.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

—:o:—

FRIDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party, Maulana Mohammed Ali Saheb will deliver a lecture on "The objects of the Congress Muslim Party" on Friday (the 19th instant), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

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And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRA KASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India Mr Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer P.W.D. Sub Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans. but I have found your work as the best of all" Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delination of life and character Re. 1, Five years' Life Reading Re. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

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BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League, will be held on Sunday, the 28th inst. at 3-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) Confirmation of the minutes of the last general meeting.

(2) Adoption of the annual report and audited statement of accounts

(3) adoption of the Constitution

(4) Election of the office-bearers and the Executive Committee

(5) any other business of which three days clear notice is given.

A copy of the draft Constitution prepared by the Executive Committee is posted on the Notice Board at the Leagues office, Madon House Hughes Road, Bombay, and will be open for perusal during the office hours. Any member desiring to send in amendments is requested to do so full three days before the meeting.

Members of the Executive Committee who desire to stand for election to the Executive Committee are requested to send in their nomination on or before the 21 of July on the prescribed forms which can be had on appulication to the Secretary of the League Office.

THE ASIATIC GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

—:o:—

The report of the Asiatic Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Bangalore for the year 1928 is published. It is the premier Insurance Company of a progressive India State and it is the only Company in the whole of India, started in an Indian state that has deposited full security with Government of India and thus has voluntarily subjected itself to Indian Life Insurance act of 1912. The new business has increased by 86 per cent The premium income has reached a figure of Rs. 1,17,365/- and the Life Assurance fund has gone upto Rs. 1,85,624/- which are proportionate to the increase in business. An important feature that turns out from the report is the sound mode of its investments. The value of the investments has substantically increased. During the last valuation the value of investment was taken at Rs. 2,59,478/- which gave the Co. a surplus of Rs. 3000/-. The value of the investments as appearing now is Rs. 4,71,000 So that as a matter of fact making due allowance for further risks on new policies and fresh premia, the surplus may be said to be as at the end of the year under report about Rs. 2,00,000/-.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT FOR WOMEN

—:o:—

VARIETY CONCERT ON AUGUST 8

About 35 women students are taking advantage of the University Settlement for Women, Bombay. It is proposed to have a permanent building for the Settlement at Agripada, for which necessary arrangements are being made. The need of an additional sum to the present fund is felt. It is proposed, therefore, to arrange a variety concert which will come off on Thursda (8th prox.) at 9-30 p.m. in which Mrs. Sabawala and Mrs. Havell are co-operating. Tickets are obtainable at Messrs. Rose or from the Secretary of the University Settlement, at Vatchagandhy Road, Bombay 7.

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

BREACH OF INJUNCTION AGAINST MINOR'S MARRIAGE

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, process for contempt of Court was applied for by Mr. H. D. Thakore on behalf of Barot Mafatlal Mohanlal and eight others, against (1) Barot Manilal Girdhar (2) Barot Chunilal Kanjibhai and (3) Barot Damodar Girdharbhai of Nadiad.

The parties belong to the Brahmabhatt caste of Nadiad in Kaira District. The first respondent had arranged for the second marriage of his minor son aged 15 though the boy's first wife is still living. The applicants who are members of the Brahmabhatt Yuvak Mandal (Youth League) applied to the High Court for an injunction to restrain the father from proceeding with the second marriage, on the ground that it would be detrimental to the interests of the bride as well as the boy who was of tender age and in delicate health. The High Court granted the injunction which was served on the father on 29th May last.

In defiance of this injunction, it was alleged, the father hurriedly sent away the boy with the second and third respondents to the village Veda where the parents of the bride are residing, and the marriage was performed there the next day in the full knowledge that the injunction was going to be served on the bride's parents also very shortly. The marriage was rushed through to evade compliance with the injunction, though a much later date was fixed for the marriage.

The first respondent (the father) had thus defied the High Court's order and the second and third respondents had abetted the offence.

Their Lordships issued a rule against the respondents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court.

JEWS AT LOGGERHEADS

—:o:—

FATAL AFFRAY AT MARRIAGE

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, (1) Benjamin Jacob, (2) Solomon Samuel and (3) Jacob Benjamin were put up before Mr. Justice Allison and a special jury on a charge of murder.

The accused who were neighbours living in the same building were invited to a marriage party in their community. The deceased Rehmin and his brother Abraham who had an old quarrel with the three accused were also there. The third accused having puffed cigarette smoke on the face of Abraham, a scuffle ensued in which the third accused stabbed Rehmin on the chest. Rehmin died on the way to hospital. The accused absconded but were subsequently arrested.

The case is proceeding.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

—:o:—

ALL ACCUSED FINED

In a raid on a gambling den in a chawl at Lamington Road on Monday eight persons including a Gujerati woman were arrested by Sub-Inspector Rane of Lamington Road Police station. Badhai Raghoji, Nanibai and seven others were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, at Girgaon Police Court on a charge of running a gambling house. Betting slips, money and cards were produced in court as evidence. The accused pleaded guilty. Badhai was fined Rs. 25, Nanibai Rs. 10 and other accused Rs. 20 each.

LATE MR. SHIVGURUJI D. MOTIWALLA

—:o:—

P. J HINDU GYMKHANA CLOSED ON TUESDAY AS MARK OF RESPECT

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay, was closed on Tuesday the 16th instant as a mark of respect on account of the sad death of Mr. Shivguruji D. Motiwalla (generally known as Guruji).

He was one of the founders of the Gymkhana and took a keen interest in Cricket.

'UNCALLED FOR INTERFERENCE

—:o:—

MILL WORKERS' UNION'S RESOLUTION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union held on Sunday last, in Union's office when the following resolution was unanimously passed: This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union condemns the action of the police in firing on the workers calls upon the Government to lose no time in taking necessary action to prevent uncalled for interference with the elementary rights of the citizens of freedom of speech and of association. This meeting is further of the opinion that the continuance of this tense situation will hamper the work of the Court of Inquiry.

MEERUT TRANSFER APPLICATION DISMISSED

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1.)

upon the ability of the Crown to prove certain definite facts.

A BLUNT FACT.

The Chief Justice said who would not seriously suggest that Mr. Joshi was not guilty of exaggeration when he said that the enquiry would cover a very large field, legal, political, economic and social. On the broad aspect of the case he doubted if the most experienced counsel would contend that Section 121-A was not applicable if a 'prima facie' case was made out that all or some of the accused were planning successive steps leading up to an armed revolution. If they were doing what the complaint alleged, then political, economic and social considerations could have little bearing upon so blunt a fact as the attempt to overthrow a Government by violence. There would no doubt be some argument said His Lordship upon the admissibility and sufficiency of the proof as documents tendered by the Crown and Evidence Act no doubt would be referred from time to time. Some cases decided under that Act would no doubt be brought to the attention of the Court and it was a common practice for all men of the Bar to carry authorities with them when they attended cases in outlying towns.

His Lordship therefore discarded this ground as one without weight on the question of evidence.

Referring to the difficulty due to the alleged absence of taxi-cabs in Meerut, the Chief Justice came to the conclusion that transport in Meerut was considerably more efficient than transport in Allahabad. With regard to the complaint about Court-room, the Chief Justice said, in his opinion, the authorities should arrange for a proper supply of chairs and tables. The Chief Justice said, "the inadequacy of the Court-room or any of these other matters which I have described, in my opinion show that this trial is being conducted under no other conditions than those of the most normal prevailing in this country feeling sure that everybody concerned would strive to see that each and every accused had a fairest possible trial and that every possible inconvenience was taken off from their shoulders.

The Chief Justice said, "the object of the Government, whatever may be the result of the enquiry before the Magistrate, should be to always have before their mind that great principle that you must always endeavour to leave in the mind of the loser a sense that you played fairly with him. The Court should be careful to see not only that the case is tried with care, but that the loser does not go away with any sense of grievance. This is specially important in a case of this kind which has aroused great public interest.—Free Press.

STRIKERS' CLASH WITH MILL WORKERS

—:o:—

FREE PELTING OF STONES

NOVEL METHOD OF PROLONGING STRIKE

Two sections of mill workers, viz., strikers and non-strikers came into conflict on Monday night at Ghorpedeo which put that locality into considerable excitement. It appeared the strikers held a meeting near the New Kaiser Mill and the workers also held a meeting close-by. They exchanged words and came to blows in a few minutes. Stones were pelted freely, and the timely arrival of Inspector Dere with the police force averted the situation being serious.

The mill workers are receiving their wages for the last month since Monday. Along with their wages they also receive a handbill in which they are exhorted by the management to continue working and not to stay away at home.

The strikers, have adopted a novel method to prolong the strike. They have divided themselves in several batches. Each batch is allowed to work for a certain period, and then stay away at home. Another batch is then permitted to go to work and take the place of the former. This device enables them to earn money sufficient to keep up their expenses and at the same time prolong the strike.

Mrs. Dange has been elected Vice-President of the G. K. Union in place of Mr. Hutchinson who is arrested in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case.

A FALL IN ATTENDANCE

Bombay, July 16.

The Millowners' Association writes:—

"The Attendance to-day is 88,782."

MR. W. BENN REFUSES TO INTERFERE

LONDON, July 15.

Mr. Brockway asked: Did the Secretary of State for India propose to take any steps to secure that the 31 Labour and Youth movement officals now being tried at Meerut should be transferred to a Court where they can be tried by a Jury?

Mr. Wedgwood Penn: No. The case had passed into the hands of Courts and he was not prepared to interfere.

Mr. Brockway suggested that Mr Wedgwood Benn could reverse the executive decision to hold the trial at Meerut which was made before his accession to office.

Mr. Maxton declared that the case was causing very considerable illwill in India against Britain, and asked whether Mr Wedgwood Benn was not prepared to do anything in that regard to relieve the state of strain. Mr. Wedgwood Benn reiterated his previous answer.—Reuter.

DROP ALL REVISION SETTLEMENTS

Deccan Merchants' Assn. Favours Starting Of Land League

An ugent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Deccan Merchants Association carefnly considered the correspondence passed between Mr. Chhotalal Shroff and His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, regarding the new Revision Settlement in this Presidency. It was agreed after considerable discussion that the position that the Deccan Merchants' Association has taken up regarding the land revenue problem in general is not materially affected.

All that His Excellency has said is that all those revision settlements that have not actually been levied will be held in abeyance until Government lay down new principles of land revenue and embody them in fresh legislation. Another positive thing that His Excellency has declared is that the Government have dropped Bill No. XIV i.e., the Land Revenue Amendment Bill, which sought statutory power to levy 50 per cent. assessment as a maximum. This means that only one of the suggestions that this Association has framed for the consideration of the proposed Land League has been accepted and another suggestion has been partially accepted, since not all settlements carried out since 1924 are to be kept in abeyance. The ryots must not allow themselves to be taken in by the conciliatory policy adopted by Government and must not give up the agitation unless they see radical reforms embodied in a statute. For the sake of easy reference we reproduce the suggestions that this Association has made to the proposed Land League, whose inaugural general meeting is to be held on July, 28.

(1) That land revenue assessment should be statutorily recognised as a tax and the tax should be so levied as to leave certain minimums altogether exempt from taxation as is done in the present system of income-tax.

(2) The Land Revenue Bill at present before the Bombay Legislative Council should be altogether dropped.

(3) Propaganda should be intensively carried on thoroughly to acquaint people with the Government's policy of flouting the wishes of the Legislative Council and public opinion. This can be done in the best manner by pointing to the Government's refusal to accept even the Council's own Committee's recommendations to the effect that the land-tax should be more than 33 per cent. and that it should be assessed on the basis of profits of agriculture.

(4) It should be demanded of Government that they should drop all revision settlements carried out or brought into effect since the year 1924 as demanded by Council resolutions passed before and given notice of for the July Sessions.

(5) The next elections should be contested on the issue of reform of land legislation, the expectation being that this permanent economic interest will make for the obliteration of all artificial divisions among the people on communal, sectarian or provincial prejudices and lead to the formation of a compact party either in power or in opposition. Office should be open for acceptance to this party on the distinct understanding that it will be accepted for carrying out the policy of the Land League and it will be relinquished, if the policy is impossible of being given effect to.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES RECORD RISE OF 38 PTS,

IMPRESSIVE BUYING

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 16.

Previous Closing Rate ..	18.24
To-day's Opening Rate..	18.26
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate ..	18.62
Difference	plus .38

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 2 points and after further improvement of 7 points the market reacted to the opening level in the early part of the day. In the afternoon impressive buying flared up prices and market closed at a record rise of 38 points.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 16.

Previous Closing Rate ..	9.68
To-day's Opening Rate ..	9.61
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate ..	9.66
Difference	—.02

The market opened at a decline of 7 points and after an additional decline of 1 point prices recovered on short covering and scattered buying. The market closed at a decline of 2 points. Middling American spot prices declined 10 points and Egyptian closed 20 points down. The total imports were 6,900 bales.

WEATHER REPORT.

Light to moderate rain East belt, Alabama and Arkansas. The U. S. Daily Forecast says Western belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Between midnight and daybreak. No rain. Warmer.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Wednesday Liverpool Market is due to open at a rise of 15 points while Broach A.-M. is expected to open at Rs. 331-0-0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 16.

Silver Ready	24	5	0
Less	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	5	0
Less	0	1	0

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 16.

First Settlement	55	15	0
Second Settlement ..	55	8	0
Third Settlement ..	55	7	0

Market:—Steady.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 13th July 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India	310,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	4,500,000
Total ..	4,810,000

FOOTBALL

—:o:—

HARWOOD LEAGUE

SECTION SPRING A SURPRISE.

It was indeed a surprise to see the Warwicks going down before the Attached Section on Tuesday by the only goal scored. Not that the losers disgraced themselves. Far from it, they played like the proverbial book and did everything but score. Their forwards passed and interpassed with accuracy and cleverness and on many occasions should have scored, but they made the one mistake of trying to "walk" the ball into the net.

Little can be said about the match. The Warwicks attached consistently but the section put up a dour defence, Nixey, Davies Smith and Bastow covering themselves with glory. Whenever the Section attached however they were extremely dangerous especially as Rushton and Barnes were not quite up to their usual game.

After an abortive first half the game continued much in the same way until Bastow cleared his lines with a long kick. A Warwick defender tried to trap the ball but without avail and Pembrooke dashing up obtained possession and after drawing Glover put the ball into the net

This fired the section to fresh efforts and they attacked more frequently now, Coker and Croft both hitting the ball with powerful shots. There was no further change, however and the end came with the Warwicks not only losers of the match but of the premier position relatively in the League table. One up for the Cheshiers and two for the section!

The result:—

Attached Section 1 goal.
Warwicks nil

The teams were :—

Attached Section:—Nixey; Davies and Smith; Rule, Bastow and Sparks; Dysert, Coker, Pembrooke Croft and Smith.

Warwicks:—Glover; Rushton and Barnes; Oughton, Smith and Guest; Udall, Lowe, Elson, Cox and Robinson.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Cheshires vs. G. I. P.

ENGLAND WINS THIRD TEST MATCH

—:o:—

LONDON July 16

Resuming their second innings in the Test match at Leeds to-day South Africans were all out for 275 runs about hour before lunch. Requiring 184 runs to win, England then went in on their second innings.

At lunch the score in England second innings was 20 for two wickets.

England won the Third Test match at Leeds by five wickets, having made 186 for five wickets their second innings.—Reuter.

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40 per cent passes—the highest percentage in Bombay Presidency, if not in India, including those trained through post.
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OUR TOTAL PASSES NUMBER 36.

From Bombay Centre ..	25
From Calcutta Centre (Postal)	2
From Madras Centre (Postal)	2
Students enrolled elsewhere and having received our Revision Coaching	4
Passed in G.D.C.A. ..	3
Total Number ..	36

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Accountancy Training Institute,
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The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1929.

A Welcome Move.

—:o:—

The formation of an organised All-India Muslim Nationalist Party is a move in the right direction. The Party was formed in April last at Delhi and it was then proposed to start branches of it in various parts of the country and to fight the prevailing forces of reaction. But, as Mr. Kidwai, the Secretary of the Party, observes in his circular-letter to prominent Muslims, "up to now no practical step has been taken to start work", though "the reactionaries, playing into the hands of our alien masters and posing as champions of communal rights and class privileges are persuading Mussalmans to keep aloof from all national movements on the false pretext that Swaraj would menace the very existence of the community in India." It is something, therefore, that a meeting of the organisers and sympathisers of the Party is to be convened shortly to secure an "authoritative sanction to carry on the work in the country in the spirit of the principles of the Party."

The organisers and sympathisers of the Party have been requested to "come ready with proposals on general lines discussed in Delhi." It is much to be hoped that the proposals to be formulated by the Party as a whole will be specific, and clear-cut and a hopeful basis for future negotiations. The task of completing the communal settlement has been sadly neglected since the sudden close of the National Convention at Calcutta. The Convention itself did not appoint any Executive to complete the task. If the Congress Working Committee or its President has made any efforts to that end, we are not aware of them. The President of the Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah, is as reticent as Pandit Motilal. The so-called All-Parties' Muslim Conference has taken up an utterly reactionary and irreconcilable attitude, which leaves it practically out of court. The new Muslim Nationalist Party alone made some effort towards a settlement in April last and we trust its forthcoming meeting will at least make a nearer approach to a happy settlement.

As regards the general position of the Party, we would earnestly suggest that it should be a Party within the Congress, making every effort to increase its strength and impress its point of view on the Congress. Such a position would be a source of strength to the Party itself and would exert a wholesome influence on the Congress. Such a move is necessary to counteract the ignoble propaganda to isolate the Muslims and wean them from the Congress. It is in fact the duty of every Nationalist to be a member of the Congress. If the idea is acceptable to the Party, it may well change its name to All-India Muslim Congress Party. The Party's specific task now is to formulate proposals for a permanent Hindu-Muslim Settlement. The ideal course, we think, is for the Party to accept the Nehru Report wholly and unconditionally as it is, and then to make an attempt to improve the terms of the communal settlement. The Muslims have nothing to fear from such a course as the terms concede to them much more than is given to any minority in any progressive country. If, however, the Party is unable to accept this course for any reason, it may formulate definite alterations in the Nehru settlement, taking care not to go far beyond the Congress-League Pact of 1927. The very fact that such a Pact was possible less than two years ago shows that an approximation to it stands a good chance of being fairly acceptable to the parties concerned. For ourselves, we feel with Muslim leaders like the Maharajah of Mahmudabad, Dr. Ansari and others, that the Pact and the Nehru Report are not substantially different and that the latter is an improvement on the former. Those, however, who do not agree with us will do well to compare the two schemes in detail, to point out material points of difference, if any—so far as the quantum safeguards for Muslims are concerned—and to suggest alternative methods of adjusting those differences, the claims of other minorities being duly remembered. Any such alterations in the Nehru scheme deserve to be sympathetically considered by the Congress, on which specially rests the responsibility of replacing the Pacts of 1918 and 1927 with a new one at least as acceptable to the Muslims as the last two. On one point, however, all Nationalists should be agreed, Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian or Parsee. It is that communal electorates should be immediately buried many fathoms deep. The country has suffered enough through the experiment. Communal electorates are rightly shunned by the rest of the world. They are no safeguards to any community. They only make India safe for the foreign bureaucracy.

Statesmanlike Decision

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay deserve the congratulations of the people of the Presidency on the statesmanlike decision which is indicated in the reply of His Excellency the Governor to Mr. Chhotalal Shroff, M.L.C. They have decided to suspend the operation of the revision settlements of all talukas, other than Bardoli and Chorasi, in which the revised rates have not been levied until the settlements have been re-examined in the light of principles to be embodied in the new legislation which is to take the place of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill which has been dropped. The lesson of Bardoli, it is clear, has not been forgotten by the Government. The "Evening News of India", ever anxious to instigate the Government against the people, has mischievously described the decision as a "surrender". We regard it as an indication of a new and welcome spirit which Sir Frederick Sykes is anxious to introduce in the administration of the Presidency—the spirit, namely, which seeks to make it responsive to public opinion. In his letter to Mr. Shroff the Private Secretary to the Governor says: "His Excellency has been closely studying the land revenue problem ever since his arrival in this Presidency." With no desire to deprive the members of the Government of Bombay of the credit of the present decision, we feel no doubt that we owe the new orientation of policy to the personal interest that Sir Frederick Syes has taken in the subject. Having embarked on a bold and wise policy we suggest to Sir Frederick's Government to apply it not merely to settlements which have not yet been levied, but to all settlements which have been carried out since 1924, including those of Bardoli and Chorasi; for it is only fair that this should be done. Apart from this, much depends upon the new legislation which Government propose to substitute for the Bill they have wisely dropped. They intend the legislation to be framed on sound and progressive lines. We congratulate them on this intention. But good intentions are not enough; they have to be carried out. His Excellency has, in dropping the Bill and suspending the operation of revision settlements, given proof of his desire to consult the wishes of the people. Let the consultation be complete. Let His Excellency summon a Round Table Conference consisting of selected representatives of the people, including Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, and of his Government to settle the basic principles of the new legislation and he will have rendered a service to the country which will not soon be forgotten. If this is not done, the agitation, which has achieved its remarkable triumph in the action which the Government have now taken, will continue until the Land Revenue policy is settled in full accordance with the needs and wishes of the people.

At Others' Dictation

—:o:—

The vigorous protests made by the associations of non-official Indian medical men against the absurd official proposal to locate a Research Institute at Dehra Dun receive further support in the statement issued by the Calcutta Medical Association which tears to shreds the arguments put forward in vindication of the proposal. If the Government of India have not already had the wisdom of dropping this idea of establishing a Research Institute at an out-of-the-way place like Dehra Dun, only for the convenience of a few European members of the Indian Medical Service, it is their imperative duty, in the public interest, to re-examine the whole question in consultation with non-official Indian medical opinion. Are they content, as a self-respecting Government, to submit to the dictation of British medical vested interests, in utter disregard of popular protests?

Nor will the public tolerate their submission to dictation in another matter from the General Medical Council of Great Britain. This Trade Union of medical men in Britain desire to control medical education in India and expect the Government of India to follow meekly their recommendations. One of the most insulting of these recommendations, which the Government of India are reported to have accepted, is the proposal to vest in the hands of one British medical Pundit the control of Indian medical education. The proposal is accompanied with a threat. If it is not carried out, if Colonel Needham, the nominee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, is not appointed Commissioner of Medical Education in India, the British Council threaten to withdraw recognition now given to several medical colleges in India. The proposal and the threat are an insult to the medical faculties of the various Indian Universities. These bodies as well as non-official Indian medical opinion should lose no time in protesting against the proposed appointment and in clearly indicating to the Government of India and their dictators, the British Council, that there is enough indigenous medical talent in India available in this country to whom can be entrusted the task of looking after medical education in the country. Perhaps the Government of India are submitting to the dictatorship willingly. But that is no reason why the people of India should.

The Nine Muses

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The game of tweedledum and tweedledee was heartily played by the guests and the hosts at the British India Union luncheon on Monday, but one of the speeches made on the occasion although replete with Oriental imagery as befitted its author, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, should be an eye-opener to the Indian "Central" Committee as well as to those who expect anything from its collaboration with the Simon Seven in a "joint free" Conference. Sir Zulfiqar picturesquely compared the Committee to the Nine Muses. But whose tune are these Muses singing? Have they any of their own or are they content to chant the one indicated to them? Let us not, however, delve into this unhappy matter further, because does not Sir Zulfiqar himself admit that membership of the Committee was "a crown of thorns"? And which Muse, worthy of the name, can sing if her head wears a crown of thorns?

PRINCES' CONFERENCE AND VICEROY

CREATING AN INDIAN ULSTER.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

IV*

In their fourth resolution the Princes expressed their satisfaction at the most retrograde suggestion of the Committee that the Viceroy and not the Governor-General-in-Council should in future be the agent for the Crown in all dealings with the Indian States. How dangerous this suggestion is and how this change would transfer the Princes from a bureaucratic and partially responsible authority to an autocratic, irresponsible and personal authority we have shown in detail. This fourth resolution of the Standing Committee throws a challenge to British India and openly declares that the Princes do not wish to have anything to do with the responsible Government of the future Dominion and that they would for all time to come be under the bondage of an irresponsible bureaucracy under an autocratic Viceroy. It is said that even after the Act abolishing slavery was passed and although the slaves were to be emancipated they declined to covet freedom being obsessed by their slave mentality of a long period. It is a matter of intense regret that the Indian Princes are exhibiting the same frailty of human nature.

UNFORTUNATE ATTITUDE.

Taking advantage of the struggle for freedom between the rulers and the ruled in British India they wanted to exploit this critical occasion to secure greater freedom for themselves. This was legitimate. This was quite natural. If they had claimed a change from the Govenor-General-in-Council to a Viceroy with the Princes Council, this would have been perfectly in consonance with their own propaganda. But when they were out for strengthening their own autocratic position we now find to our own amazement that the self same Princes have acquiesced in being under still greater and still more autocratic control than one under which they have been labouring for the last seventy years. Whatever that may be so far as the future Dominion is concerned they have shown their unequivocal determination to stand apart from the British Indian constitution and not to form part of the same. They have betrayed their secret gratification in seeing India divided into two parts. Can any self-respecting person look upon the Princes as friends and supporters of the future democracy?

INDIAN ULSTER.

In the fifth resolution of the Standing Committee the Princes whole heartedly support the Butler Committee's most mischievous recommendation that the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the Princes to any third

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on 6th, 9th and 15th instant respectively.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE & MOSCOW LEGISLATION

—:o:—

A GERMAN PROFESSOR'S SURVEY

(COMMUNICATED BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, June 20.

I am in these articles merely repeating, as closely as space permits, the words of a short series of lectures now being delivered by Professor A. Meyendorff, Reader in the Russian Language in London University. They are in every way remarkable, first for the dispassionate neutrality shown by a non-Communist,—next for their immense erudition,—then for the lucidity and simplicity of the perfect English, and finally for being delivered wholly without notes.

ARTHUR FIELD.

II*

"Enlightened despotism" was a euphemism which you will have encountered in studying 18th century ideas, but then it was an idea that was coquetted with by monarchs. Now it is not exercised by monarchs, but by a group or groups of self-appointed or, call it either "irregularly—" or variously-elected, people, capable of acting for Labour—for Labour, incapable of acting for itself. They do not admit it is tyranny,—call it what you like, tyranny, audacity, or inspiration, it is an essential tenet of communist policy, and is gradually working towards its object. Two needs imposed themselves on the communists, that of pressure and that of an organisational centre entitled to exercise that pressure. The main objects of the economic organisation are the self-support of the community and the development of production or possibility of development at the earliest moment. All other activities and fields of human action are made dependent on and included in this economic field.

"CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS".

Power has been seized but the class struggle has not ended. Therefore there is another and simultaneous task being carried out, the conduct of the class struggle. This class struggle is regarded as inevitable. The struggle is complicated and the work of the new organising centre is correspondingly complex. The communist legislation of Moscow is constantly moving between two necessities highly complex. (a) Economic progress (b) Continuation of the class struggle and bringing it to a satisfactory end by the defeat of the bourgeois class. It is on (b) we are particularly fixing our attention. Is it a struggle within the community or does it transcend the community? The contention of Marx is fully accepted in Moscow, that the class struggle is international and must be conducted on a world basis. This must not be regarded as a sort of incentive to give the communist enterprise a spirit of enthusiasm, to raise the combative instinct. It is a product of communist sociology. It creates difficulties, of course. Lenin and

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on 16th instant.

Notes of the Day

Correct and Careful Procedure.

The MacDonald Government are evidently anxious to disarm all possible opposition against their great diplomatic step to secure a resumption of Anglo-Soviet political and commercial relations. Mr. MacDonald's reply to an interpellation in the Commons assuring the House that any decision of the Government regarding recognition of the Soviet could not become effective, unless it had been debated in Parliament should provide an opportunity for the Tories to criticise in the proper place, the British Legislature, the details of the proposals the Government will put before the House. Outside Parliament on Tory platforms and in the Tory Press there will, of course, be no interruption of the propaganda against the Soviet but the careful and correct procedure adopted by the new Government in approaching the Soviet will make it difficult for responsible politicians of the Opposition to accuse the Labour Administration of the desire to bend the knee before Moscow.

True Cause of Disaffection.

Ghazi Abdur Rehman, Sardar Ajit Singh and Mr. M. Annapurniah are among the latest who expect to receive the crowns of laurels in the shape of convictions on charges of sedition. At present they are only arrested and are to be shortly prosecuted. The people will judge these men from a higher point of view. We do not know what precisely the accused have said or done to be prosecuted. It is conceivable that what they have said may create some sort of disaffection. When men are labouring under grievous wrongs, if someone points out and denounces the wrongs, that one may indeed be said to have created a wholesome disaffection against the wrongs, but it is the wrongs that are truly responsible for the disaffection. That is how people look at things in India. We commend this point of view to the Labour Secretary of State for India.

War on Caste.

The Travancore Government is reported to have proscribed the "Kranti", the Urdu organ of the Jat Pat Torak Mandal of Lahore, on the ground that the paper severely condemns the caste system. If the facts are as related, the Government has grievously erred in penalising freedom of thought. The Mandal is a vigorous social institution that has been waging a ceaseless war against the irrational, anti-social and anti-national shackles of caste. It is impossible for any Government to hinder the activities of the Mandal and many other similar institutions all over India. The ban on the "Kranti" will only stimulate greater effort on the part of anti-caste institutions in South India. It is natural and right that the "Revolt", an anti-caste weekly of Madras, has taken up the cause of the "Kranti". The Lahore Mandal has diecided to start a fortnightly paper in Hindi which, the Secretary of the Mandal says, "will be of the same type as the "Revolt". We wish all these journals God-speed.

Is it a Boon?

The Bengal Government's new scheme of rural primary education seems to be too much officialised. The Central Committee to be appointed under the scheme is a purely advisory body. The District School Boards are, it is stated, to be controlled by Magistrates. It is something they are not to be controlled direct by the Police Superintendent. The Select Committee which considered the original Rural Primary Education Bill recommended that an education cess should be levied, a cess of two pice from landlords and one pice from the cultivator. But Government are understood to have turned down the recommendation and to have proposed the rate of 1 pice for landlords and 4 pice for the cultivators. Evidently, the landlords' influence has told on the "Ma-Bap" of the ryots.

A Thought For The Day.

"All just powers under God are derived from the consent of the people."

—OLIVER CROMWELL.

APPROVERS GO BACK ON THEIR STATEMENTS?

Accused's Successful Satyagrah

REFUSED TO COME OUT OF DOCK BEFORE INTERVIEWING RELATIVES

Lahore "Conspiracy" Case Adjourned

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 16.

Cries of "Long live Red Revolution," "Long live Dutt" and "Long live Bhagat Singh" were raised by crowd outside the court room when the accused in the alleged conspiracy case were ushered in Court. Accused shouted "Long live revolution" and "Bandemataram."

The hunger-strike by all the accused continues.

COPIES OF DEPOSITION ASKED FOR.

The defence counsel applied for copies of deposition of prosecution witnesses, under Section 548 Criminal Procedure Code, at Government cost, because the accused were not in a position to buy them. It was submitted that on the first day the Court agreed to supply them. Reader of the Court, interrupting, said Government would incur loss if copies were to be supplied to the accused free of cost. Against this statement, the defence counsel protested saying that the Reader had no right to address the Court on the subject and that the Court had full discretion to grant copies free of cost.

The Government Advocate agreed that the Court had discretion to allow free copies, but said the accused's counsel should put in an application showing reasons for granting free copies.

An application was eventually put in, which the Court promised to forward to the executive authorities.

QUESTION OF SPECIAL DIET.

At this stage the prosecution counsel applied for adjournment of proceedings till to-morrow on the ground of illness of Mr. Dutt. He then addressed the Court on the question of granting special food to accused. On Friday, he said, the defence counsel assured him if the request as regards food was granted the hunger-strike of Dutt and Bhagat Singh, accused, would end, and that other accused would not go on hunger-strike. On that assurance request for special food was forwarded to Simla and on Saturday a Government communique was issued on the subject of food for accused. On Saturday he was given to understand that accused had not acquiesced in what was contained in that order. He felt sure there was some misunderstanding in the mind of the accused.

Continuing the prosecution counsel said he was assured by the Jail Superintendent that an extremely liberal scale of diet had been offered to the accused without exception whether accused was sick or well, and that the scale of diet offered was as follows:—milk, curd, *chapaties* or rice, eggs, vegetables, twice daily, dal and if any of the accused was in the habit of taking meat this would also be included in the diet if accused asked for it. Prosecution counsel emphasised that there was no limit of any kind on giving them food. The above scale was offered for everybody. Concluding he said: "I want the accused to understand quite clearly what the position is. If they continue to hunger-strike I do not know what more can be done."

The defence counsel then conferred with the accused and said that the accused were not prepared to give up hunger-strike in view of the communique issued by Government which allowed better scale of food under medical advice. The last condition they were not prepared to accept. They demanded, on principle, better scale of food for all undertrials. Bhagat Singh and Dutt were on hunger-strike on principle, and others were on hunger-strike in sympathy with them. As tregards newspapers, the accused demanded they should be supplied with all newspapers which had not been banned by Government. They were not satisfied with the cuttings of proceedings as sanctioned by Government. They also wanted unbanned books.

The Court then adjourned.—A.P.

SUCCESSFUL SATYAGRAH.

After the adjournment of to day's proceedings the accused announced their wish to have interviews with their relatives which the Magistrate refused on the ground that proceedings were finished. Thereupon the accused refused to come out of the dock unless they were removed bodily. There were further negotiations between counsel and Court and eventually interviews were allowed.

APPROVERS RETRACT STATEMENTS.

The "Tribune" understands that six out of seven approvers in the alleged Lahore Conspiracy Case have gone back on the statements and that two of these approvers are on hunger-strike.

The Associated Press made enquiries locally but no confirmation of the news is available. The District Magistrate who is the head of the Lahore Police replied: "I don't know. I have not heard."—A.P.

APPROVERS BREAK DOWN

—:o:—

PROSECUTION PERTURBED

LAHORE, July 16.

All the seven approvers in the Lahore Conspiracy case with the exception of "Hansraj Bhora," have broken down and in sympathy with Dutt and Bhagat Singh, two of them have gone on hunger-strike. The prosecution is much perturbed at the unexpected change in the situation.—Free Press.

A LADY'S SYMPATHY

—:o:—

SISTER OF ONE ACCUSED GOES ON HUNGER-STRIKE

LAHORE, July 16.

Vidayawati, sister of the accused Shiv Varma of Cawnpore, who the other day made a demonstration in Court when Dutt was brought in a stretcher to the Court, has been reported to have gone on hunger-strike in sympathy with the accused.

All persuasions to give up the hunger-strike proved unavailing and she is continuing the same since yesterday.—Free Press.

MEERUT YOUTHS CONGRATULATE DUTT AND BHAGAT SINGH

—:o:—

MEERUT, July 16.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the local Youth League, B. K. Dutt and Bhagat Singh, two of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case who are now on hunger-strike, were congratulated for their bold stand and the noble ideal they were going to die for, by continuing their hunger-strike.

Acharya Kripalani occupied the chair.

Among other speakers, Pandit Algarai Shashtri, a member of the Tilak school of politics, during the course of an emphatic speech, exhorted the young men to take a lesson from the selfless and patriotic suffering of the two young politicai twins.—Free Press.

ALLOTMENT OF SEATS IN COURT ROOM

—:o:—

RESENTMENT AMONG PRESSMEN

LAHORE, July 16

Bhagat Singh and Dutt have so far fasted for thirtytwo days.

Resentment among pressmen for allotment of seats in court-room from where proceedings are inaudible is growing. The "Civil and Military Gazette" has editorially commented on this.—A. P.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION LEADERS ON TRIAL

(Continued from page 12.)

to stop the meeting. I told Mr. Spiers that the order Ex. No. 1 which is issued by the Commissioner of Police is illegal and I am prepared to challenge the same in a Court of Law and I submitted to the arrest. I myself went to the Police station and I was released on bail.

DID NOT KNOW OF COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

On the 13th instant, I attended the meeting at Kumbhar Chawl. The Chief Presidency Magistrate came there and I told him that the order issued by the Commissioner of Police Ex. No. 1 was illegal and that I was prepared to have it tested in a Court of Law. The Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered me to disperse the meeting and I did so. I was then arrested and subsequently released on bail. I did not know of the existence of the order Ex. A nor was that order ever served on me. The order Ex. A is also illegal and it was not served on me as required by Law.

Under these circumstances, I say that I have not committed any offence and I am entitled for an acquittal.

MR. DESHPANDE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Shanker Vaman Deshpande in his statement stated that he was the editor of the newspaper "Kranti" which ventilates the grievances of the mill-workers against the mill-owners. He fully adopted the statement of accused No. 1, Mr. B. T. Ranadive. He submitted that he had not committed any offence.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, examined said that he issued the Exhibit A as the Commissioner of Police. Shown Exhibit No. 1 (order dated July 10) he said that it was printed in the "Times of India" Press. The order was never issued. When he got the copies he found on reconsideration that it was vague. He drafted another order and sent that to the "Times" Press for printing. That was the order Exhibit A.

Referring to the incident on July 13, Mr. Kelly said: "I went to Kumbhar Chawl with the Chief Presidency Magistrate at 3-30 p.m. I saw both the accused there. There was a large assembly of mill-workers estimated at about 300 to 400. Mr. Ranadive and Deshpande said they had convened the meeting. I told them that the meeting was illegal and in contravention of the order issued by me. They said that they had taken the best legal advice as regards the order and they considered it illegal. Mr. Dastur then intervened and suggested to them that the best course was to go to a Court of law and get its decision as regards the validity of the order if they were advised if it was illegal. The Chief Presidency Magistrate suggested to them that the proper course for them was to get themselves arrested and get the case decided in Court. Both the accused were rather reluctant to do so, but on Mr. Dastur's suggestion to consult their men they withdrew and after some consultation they returned and agreed to adopt the course suggested by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were then arrested under orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Velinkar: Mr. Kelly, at this conversation you and Mr. Dastur had with the accused which particular notification you had in view?

The only notification which we were discussing was the one I promulgated. I believe accused Ranadive was discussing the other one and he told me he had received a copy of it the previous day. He said he got it from a man in the Fergusson Road.

Mr. Velinkar: Tell us all about it?—We had not much discussion. As I had not circulated any copy of the order the previous day I concluded that the copy which the accused had had reached him in a manner in which it ought not to have reached. Before Exhibit No. 1 was referred to the discussion was about the only notification promulgated by me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari, Mr. Kelly said that no copy of the notification was shown by him to accused on the day the meeting was held. Exhibit No. 1 was printed on July 10. Draft for Exhibit A was sent to the Press the same day after copies of Exhibit No. 1 were received.

Continuing Mr. Kelly said:—I had sent for Mr. Kandalkar, President of the G. K. U., on Monday before last. Prior to that there was a question about reporters being admitted to meetings of the G. K. U. On Monday I asked Mr. Kandalkar to allow police reporters to attend the meeting. He argued that the meetings were private. I then told him that I would have to consider the question of stopping the meetings.

At this the Court rose for lunch.

NO DEFENCE WITNESSES.

When the Court assembled after lunch in answer to Mr. Junglewalla, Mr. Gadkari said that he didn't propose to call in witnesses but he wanted to draw His Worship's attention to the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered that day in a case from Nagpada Police Station which was included in the list of 317 cases submitted by the prosecution. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had acquitted all the accused. He would like to tender a copy of the judgment.

In the course of the judgment of Mr. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate find that prosecution evidence was unreliable, there have been hopeless contradictions and so on. . . .

The Magistrate: How is it relevant? One sparrow does not make a summer. One case does not go to show that all cases are similar. Does the magistrate say there was no unlawful assembly no assault?

Mr. Gadkari: I want to infer that prosecution have given you a list of cases, many of which have not yet been decided . . . .

The Magistrate:—If you want to tender this judgment I will say I can't allow it.

The magistrate held the judgment inadmissible.

MR. VELINKER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Velinkar then commenced his address for the prosecution. He said that the points which the Court would have to bear in mind in judging the case were the following: (1) whether the accused were members of an unlawful assembly of 5 or more persons on July 13; (2) was the common object of that assembly to commit an offence contemplated under Section 188 I. P. C. (3) was the Commissioner of Police lawfully empowered to promulgate the order (Exhibit A) under the Bombay City Police Act. (4) was such an order properly promulgated under the Police Act; (5) Did the accused know of the Police Commissionr's order (Exhibit A) (6) Did they disobey that order (7) Did the accuseds' disobedience of the Police Commissioner's order cause or tend to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury or risk of the same to any person lawfully employed and (8) Did the disobedience cause or tend to cause danger to public life or safety or a riot or an affray?

Continuing, Mr. Velinker stated that by leading prosecution evidence especially of Mr. Spiers and Mr. P A Kelly they proved that the accused were members of an unlawfully assembly and their object was the defiance of an order lawfully promulgated. Mr. Spiers had it in his evidence that crime had increased and an order like this was necessary for public peace and safety. And Mr. Kelly as the officer as responsible for the preservation of peace and order in the City promulgated the order in question.

The next point is "Did the accused know of the promulgation of the order?"

Mr. Velinker then cited a case to show that in order to get a conviction it was necessary to establish "that the order has been brought to the actual knowledge of the accused." The common ground between me and the defence is that the order was not served on the accused personally. But copies of the order was served on the G. K. U. secretary and copies were posted on the doors of the G. K. U. offices. Moreover, the accused neither deny that they never knew the promulgation of the order.

As regards what he might call Ferguson Road order (Exhibit I order dated July 10) Mr. Kelly had definitely stated that he never promulgated nor authorized any one to do so. Regarding the contention of the accuseds that the order was illegal he would only say that they did not apply their minds to Section 188 I. P. C. nor the gentleman who they say give them the best legal advice.

Concluding Mr. Velinkar pointed out to the Magistrate that the accused are not charged with disobeying the Police Commissioner's order but being members of an unlawful assembly.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Gadkari in opening the defence address said that he would like at the outset to remind the Magistrate that as it was the duty of the Executive to preserve law and order it was His Worship's duty to see also that the liberty of the subjects was not trampled upon by the acts of the Executive.

Magistrate:—"I have to guard the liberty of the mill workers going to mills and not.....

Mr. Gadkari: "I wish you to banish from your Worship's mind all notions about Red Flag, and Blue Flags.

Continuing Mr. Gadkari that though he admitted the right of Commissioner to pass an order under Section 23 III but he hoped to be able to satisfy his Worship that when they came to the question of promulgation the Commissioner's order (Exhibit A) was illegal. Mr. Gadkari maintained that the section under which the Commissioner had issued the order required it to be served on the persons of the accused. In the present case it was not done so. In the order specific individuals are mentioned and a public notification was not sufficient.

Then followed long arguments between the Magistrate and Mr. Gadkari regarding the what constituted a public notification and an order in writing.

The Magistrate at the end said that he could not accept Mr. Gadkari's contention, when the Court rose for the day.

The case is adjourned to 18th July at 12-30.

BOMBAY GOVT'S STATESMANLIKE DECISION

(Cintinued from page 1.)

has therefore not been possible to make it public.

BILL NO. XIV TO BE DROPPED.

Every effort is being made to have it ready for introduction in the next Session, but it will not be placed before the Council until Government are satisfied that they have a measure framed on sound and progressive lines. Even if it should be impossible to proceed with the Bill in the next Session, consistently with due notice to members, his Excellency believes that you and others interested in the subject would prefer a postponement until the following Session rather than be called upon to deal with a measure of this importance to which insufficient care had been devoted. His Excellency is, however, aware how anxiously the public are expecting this legislation and he is personally using his utmost endeavours to accelerate its preparation in so far as this can be done without detriment to the measure itself.

3. In the meanwhile, I am to assure you that Government do not propose to bring into effect the revision settlements of any talukas, other than Bardoli and Chorasi, in which the revised rates have not yet been levied, until the settlements have been re-examined in the light of the principles which may now be adopted; and if in any such case it is found that the proposals, or the materials on which they are based, do not conform to the requirements of the new legislation, the work, or so much of it as may be necessary will be done again before any further orders are passed. His Excellency feels that this assurance will do much to remove the anxiety felt by the public in regard to pending settlements owing to the non-introduction of legislation at an earlier stage.

(Sd.) R. M. MAXWELL
(For Deccan Merchants' Assn.

Views see page 5.)

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL QUESTION BEFORE IRISH SENATE

—:o:—

FARREACHING CONSEQUENCES OF "COPY-RIGHTS BILL"

DUBLIN July 15.

There is a proposal before the Irish Senate to enact what is known as the Copyrights Bill in order to nullify the effect of Privy Council decision is a pending suit. Apart from the merits of the Bill enactment of the Bill into law raises a very large question, namely, the authority of the Privy Council as the appellate judicial court with jurisdiction extending over the whole of the British Empire including Ireland. If the Bill is passed into law it would mean that the Irish Senate does not feel itself bound by the decisions of that Judicial body and does not recognise it as the supreme judicial authority as far as it is concerned.—Free Press.

(Continued from Column 7)

in the wells? (Laughter). That was the way how religion was degenerated. Even some Hindus have taken charge of their gods. (Laughter) and have to keep purity of gods by keeping pure water of the well (laughter). Could religion be more degenerated?" Dr. Deshmukh then pointed out that pipe water was purer than subsoil well water as it was contaminated by drainage." If you want to give pure water to your religious gods, do not use impure and contaminated water but use pipe water. You will serve the cause of true religion if you throw this resolution out" concluded Dr. Deshmukh.

Captain Alban DeSouza as a medical man supported Dr. Deshmukh.

GIVE US A GUARANTEE.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai wanted to have guarantee that closing of the wells would eradicate malaria and he assured the House that both Parsi and Hindu communities would close down wells.

Dr. J V Vora moved an amendment to refer the matter to a committee (named) to report in consultation with the commissioner as to the exact number of wells required in each ward for religious purposes.

Dr. Vora as a medical man assured the House that malaria sapped manhood and vitality of the citizens. Wherever malaria prevention measures were taken, it had proved successful. In Bombay prejudice was to be overcome and he recommended propaganda to educate ignorant masses.

Mr. E R Hirjeebehdin seconded the amendment.

Mr. Balubhai T Desai moved another amendment to ask the commissioner to keep all wells in the city open and in efficient condition.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the amendment.

At this stage the president adjourned further debate till Friday at 3 p.m.

WORDY WARFARE OVER WELLS

Orthodoxy Musters Strong In Corporation Hall

WOMEN WAVE RED FLAG IN FACE OF MEMBERS

Discussion Adjourned

The Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall presented a very lively appearance on Tuesday when Gujerati Hindu ladies marched into Corporation Hall with a flag in their hands to urge the councillors not to fill up the wells in the city. The meeting was specially called to consider the question of filling of the wells and orthodox Hindus, mustered strong. The president had issued passes for admission but the rush was so great that all the doors were closed down before 3 p.m. and fire brigade men were specially called to meet any emergency. As the councillors came into the Hall, the women waved a "Red" flag bearing threatening inscription that if their appeal was not heard result would be disastrous. The President had to warn the demonstrators that he would clear out the public if they persisted in demonstration. On the assurance of some councillors that peace would be maintained the public were allowed. The speech of Dr. Deshmukh was very much applauded as he exposed ruthlessly attacked the orthodox view. He urged as a medical man to the orthodox section to use pipe water for religious purposes as well water was impure and contaminated.

DON'T FILL IN WELLS.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati moved: That as it is necessary to set at rest the existing irritation and indignation prevailing for some months past on account of notices issued and prosecutions filed in connection with filling in and covering of wells in the city of Bombay, the Corporation reiterates its former resolution that in carrying out anti-malarial work its policy will be to do so without offending the religious feelings and sentiments of the people and on the lines of least resistance and for the due fulfilment of the said policy recommends to the Commissioner that wells situated either in temples or places of public worship (of any community) or in private houses but used for religious purposes as well as those situated in oarts, markets and bazars and those used for gardens or agriculture should not be filled in or completely covered up without a trap door as otherwise the users thereof would be put to a very serious and irremediable hardship. That a committee (named) be appointed with power to consult people of the locality for the purpose of assisting the Commissioner in deciding which of the wells ought not to be filled in or completely covered up without a trap-door under the said policy.

Soon after Mr. Nanavati moved his resolution, Dr. S. P. Mehta raised a point of order that the proposition was not in order.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee also remarked that nothing formed so low as to form a Committee.

To this there were shouts of "shame shame" from the members of the public and the President had to warn that any mmore noise would compel him to clear out the public from the Hall.

PRESIDENT SEES "RED."

The President then ruled the proposition in order but before Mr. Nanavati proceeds with his speech some Gujerati women raised a Red flag with inscription "Listen to the cry of women, or the result will be disastrous." The president seeing the Red Flag in the Hall said:—I see a banner in the hall. The banner should be removed:

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—Under what section of the Municipal Act, Sir?

President: I have to maintain order.

Mr. Mehta: But your order should be under Municipal Act.

Mr. H P Mody supported the president.

Mr. L R Tairsee: Under what section of the Municipal Act the Red be under Municipal Act the Red Flag is introduced in this hall? (Laughter).

Mr. J B Boman Behram: The only banner which could be hoisted in the hall is the Union Jack or the Municipal Banner. The President is, therefore perfectly right in asking the women to remove the flag.

Mr. A. Soares: It is a demontration in the Corporation Hall, which we should not allow.

Mr. M N. Talpade said it was a sort of advertisement which the President should allow.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: The president may make some allowance for the sentiment and feeling of the people so far as the demonstration does not interfere with our proceedings.

The President here quoted section 36-A of the Municipal Act which gave power to the President to maintain order in the Corporation and said: I will never allow any demonstration whatever in this hall. That banner must be removed.

The women, however, persisted in raising the banner and there was considerable confusion in the hall and the gallery.

President: If the public do not respect my wishes, they should be cleared out of the Hall.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh supporting the President said unnecessarily points of order were raised by some councillors. He pointed out that primarily the hall was meant for the councillors and if the public were admitted it was only by courtesy of the President.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: It may be Dr. Deshmukh's opinion but it is entirely futile unless it is quoted by municipal section.

President: I have already ruled that to maintain order is my jurisdiction. I shall not proceed with the business unless the public are cleared out of the hall.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: We are all creatures, of the Municipal Act. Unless there are signs of disorder.

President: I wish to say once more that any further disturbance would compel me to clear the public out of the hall.

Mr. Nariman quoted section 36-B which stated that public would be admitted unless majority of the House considered otherwise.

President: The hall is for the councillors and the gallery for the public. I have to maintain order. I am assured that there would be no further disturbance and therefore I would allow the public to remain in the hall.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay then told the men and women sitting in the hall not to make noise otherwise they would be cleared out.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty then proceeded with his speech in support of his resolution and said in 1918 the Corporation passed a resolution for anti-malaria work. It was stipulated that feeling of the people should be respected. Mr. Nanavaty did not agree with Major Covell's report that wells were responsible for malaria. It was the primary right of every citizen to keep a well and it was the duty of the municipality to respect the religious feeling of the people. He appealed the social reformers not to take an opportunity to oppose this proposition but to support it wholeheartedly.

Mr. P J Murzban seconded the resolution.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay supported the proposition and said if some people did not want Tansa water over which the municipality had spent crores of rupees and wishes to take well water they should not prevent them doing so.

DON'T MIX UP SOCIAL REFORM.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh appealed those who did not agree with him not to shout "shame" there and thus oblige him and the President in maintaining order. Those who brought the resolution and supported it might have done so with the best of intention but he did not think that it gave credit to their head though it might have given credit to their heart. They should not confuse that question with social reform. It was agreed that malaria did not kill but disabled and therefore Mr. Nanavati was able to quote small figure of deaths from malaria. The responsibility of maintaining good health of the citizens rested upon the Commissioner and the question should not be mixed up with social reform. He was glad to see a number of ladies coming with their flag but they should remember that "dharma" or "karma" had nothing to do with wells. It was an admitted fact that in South America, Panama and Italy malaria was wiped out by stringent measures. He was a social reformer and a good Hindu but he did not see anything in the wells and their filling up must not hurt Hindu feeling. It might go against prejudice, superstition, and bigotry but not against religion. Some people are of opinion that if the wells were hermitically closed the spirits would not go in (laughter). He asked "Are the spirits so weak that they wanted assistance of human being to get

(Contirued in Column 5.)

What the People Say

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Nominations for the Presidentship of the Lahore Congress are being made by the various Provincial Congress Committees, and almost all the provinces who have so far made their recommendations, have suggested the names of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

Judged from the intensive work that is being carried on by Congressmen throughout the country to push forward the constructive programme outlined in Mahatmaji's resolution at the last A. I. C. C. meeting, and the changed attitude of the Working Committee on the question of Council entry, it is obvious that the coming year will witness one of the severest types of political unrest in this country, should British statesmen fail to concentrate public opinion by conceding India's just and united demands before the end of this year.

That there is no possibility of Britain granting India's demands as embodied in the Nehru Report, is evident from the attitude of the Labour Government in treating India as a non-Party question in Parliament, and in the case of such an eventuality it is our duty to consider as to who would be the fittest leader to guide India during the troublous days that are fast approaching. I cannot conceive of a greater personality than Gandhiji who is best suited to shoulder such an onerous responsibility, for apart from being a world-figure and the 'de facto' leader of the Nationalist movement in this country, he is the only leader who can infuse and command universal confidence. Moreover, it is recognized on all hands that, since the advent of N. C. O., whoever may have been the President of the Congress, any lead worth the name has always come from Sabarmati and that the Congress Presdents have only been, more or less, the figure-heads of the Congress organization. I say this in no disparagement of the great men and women who have adorned the presidential gadi of the Congress and who have rendered yeoman service to the nation and whom the whole of Nationalist India love and revere. But it can be easily understood that it is one thing to serve the nation and quite a different thing altogether to lead a subject nation in its struggle for freedom. For instance, Mr. Sastri is a great patriot and a capable administrator; but who will believe in his ability to lead India to her cherished goal? None!

Apart from these considerations, we have to bear in mind that it was Gandhiji who delivered the ultimatum at the Calcutta Congress, and it will be in the fitness of things if he himself unfurls the banner of Independence at Lahore; for by the time of the Lahore Congress, Gandhiji would be a convert to the Independence creed, and, as all converts generally are, would be more zealous in the profession of his newfound creed. Vallabhbhai and Jawaharlal have already proved themselves to be capable organizers and would be invaluable to Gandhiji as his lieutenants.—Yours, etc.,

C. K. S.

Bombay, July 14.

PROTECTION TO PEDESTRIANS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—It is high time some sort of protection is given to the poor pedestrians of Bombay from the City's ever-increasing vehicular traffic. Time and again foot-passengers complain about the innumerable hardships suffered by them mainly as a result of the absolutism of the motordrivers, gharrywallas and bus-drivers. An instance will well illustrate this point. A tramcar starting from Sandhurst Bridge on its way to Tank Bunder or Ballard Pier stops at a station near the Parakh Hospital. About half a dozen people are waiting there to board the car. But unfortunately no sooner does that car halt there than a Bus, a few motors and gharries come meerrily along at full speed in nine cases out of ten) of course unmindful of the safety of the people about to board the car. They drive the cars so close to the tramcar that the boarders have either to hurriedly get into it or not do so at all. Getting into the tramcar so hastily in the midst of such rushing traffic no doubt jeojardises the life of the passengers If you wait till the motor cars gharries and the bus go by, you certainly miss the tram, for trangely enough, like time and tide, it waits for no man. The next car comes along and again there is the same difficulty. Perhaps the cars this time come in greater number than before. Many a time you may signal the drivers to slacken the speed, to stop the cars or to keep a little bit off the roadside but little will be deign to mind it, as if he thinks because he has the honour to drive and handle a speed-machine all roads belong to him and that he can do what he likes on them! Will you Mr. Editor or any of the erudite readers of your esteemed journal advise the poor pedestrians what they should do under the circumstances? Can there be no remedy to put a stop to such undesirable state of affairs I believe a Municipal Councillor has signified his intention of moving a resolution in this connection, if so, such a resolution will no doubt have the support of each and every person who appreciates the difficulties of and has the interests of the poor pedestrians at heart. At least the reckless and in many cases insolent drivers of cars should be made to realise that they are not the masters of the roads on which they drive their cars and that the public can no longer tolerate such absolutism on their part. Yours, etc.,

NANALAL N TALATY.

Bombay July 13.

"CITY OF OTTAWA" DISASTER

—:o:—

AIR MINISTRY'S REPORT

LONDON, July 16

The Air Ministry's report on the disaster of the "City of Ottawa" confirms the technical cause of the disaster and says that the mishap was unavoidable, but it is likely to be very rare. The pilot was blameless. It finds that passengers had not been properly instructed how to use lifebelts, but there was no evidence to show that deaths could be attributed to that cause. The report recommends that such instruction should always be given. It further recommends that machines not designed to alight on water, or not possessing such reserve power as to enable them to maintain height if one engine failed, should only start the cross-Channel at such height as reaching the land on the other side would be a unreasonable certainty and from 1st July 1930 none of such machine should be used to convey passengers from Britain.—Reuter.

Famous Rajya Astrologer.

Pandit LEKHRAMJI (of Bhragoo Sanhita) has come to Bombay for a very short period. He prepares a person's horoscope simply by reading the signs on the palm, and foretells events of the whole life (past, present and future) most accurately. Satisfaction guaranteed. Scores of testimonials from Rajahs and ruling Princes. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m., at Madhavbag Dharamshala, C. P. Tank.

(Advt.) R1717

KALI TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA ENDS

—:o:—

ACCESS ALLOWED TO ALL HINDUS

KHULNA, July 15

A compromise is arrived at in the Kapilmuni Kali Temple Satyagraha to the satisfaction of both the parties.

Henceforward the temple will be thrown open to all Hindus, irrespective of castes, and all the cases against the Satyagrahis are to be dropped.—Free Press.

"MOOMBAI MITRA"

—:o:—

"Moombai Mitra," or the "Bombay's Friend," is Bombay's new Gujerati-English weekly, published every Sunday, and edited by Mr. Dara M. Printer. It is a sixty-page publication and is priced at annas two per copy. Judging from the first two issues, and the number of writers, some of whom are well known in the Gujerati Press, it has secured for contributing, it seems to have a good future before it. It is running two serial in Gujerati one of which is written by Mrs. Zini K. Paymaster who has made her mark in serial-writing Its annual subscription is Rs. 7.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN ARMENIA

—:o:—

500 PERSONS DEAD

LONDON, July 15

Constantinople.— Disastrous floods have occurred in the Trebizond district in Armenia caused by torrential rains. Thirty villages have been submerged and many mosques, schools and houses have been destroyed by landslides. Death roll is estimated at 500.—Reuter.

DEPUTATION OF MENDICANCY

—:o:—

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

Commenting on the resolutions of the All-India Muslim Conference "Hamdam" of Lucknow observes: We want to know what was achieved by Dr. Shafaat Ahmad's deputation to England? What will this deputation do? We despair of such Mussalmans as depend on Britain for the acceptance of their claims. It is better that the Mussalmans should be annihilated than that they should be dependant on others. As long as Mussalmans will not believe in self-reliance, they will remain beggars. We have seen the fate of scores of deputations to England and we are yet to see the fate of the present Muslim deputation.

"Ittihad" of Bombay writes as follows:—The question is what will this Deputation do in England? Now it is not difficult to answer this question because we know who are those persons who will form the deputation. The deputation will bring home this fact to the British Government that the Muslim subjects are all loyal to Government to core and hence they expect that they will not be thrown at the mercy of the Hindus but that every opportunity will be accorded to them to reap the blessings of the British Raj. This is the whole truth about the deputation about which the "Times" is so full of praise. If the Bori Bunderwalas become the friends of the Mussalmans, then there is an end to the whole affair.

Commenting on the proposal to send a Muslim deputation to England, "Masawat" of Lahore writes:—We are sorry to say that a few Mussalmans are being used as tools in order to place obstacles in the way of freedom. If the Mussalmans do not wake up soon, then this little group of persons called the "All-India Muslim Conference" will bring disgrace on the rest of the Mussalmans in this country.

A large serpent was seen in the Lahore Fort on the 2nd of July It is said that it measures several yards in length and proportionately thick. It is further said that this is the same serpent to which milk was daily given by order of the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh.—("Masawat.")

In the course of a communication the correspondent of "Inqilab" of Lahore states that General Nadir is friendly towards ex-King Amanullah and in case he succeeds, his efforts will be to persuade the Afghan tribes to send for Amanullah as their King

CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

With regard to the Presidentship of the Congress this year, "Bande Mataram" writes:—If Mahatmaji is elected as the President of this year's Congress, he will never allow a free hand to "Balraj," since he is the greatest enemy of "Balraj." If any Mahomedan is to be elected as President, then no better person than Maulana Abul Kalam will be available.

"Karkhana" writes:—The Police have chalaned a well-known advertising doctor of Lahore under Section 420 of the I.P.C. The house of Dr. Rother has been searched and all the sign-boards etc., have been taken possession of by the Police. It is alleged that the Doctor used to style himself as the medical adviser to H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda There was not a single newspaper which did not contain his advertisements His medicines were sold at hundreds of rupees per tola. His office was located in Anar Kali Bazar.—("Tej.")

"The disgrace shown to Poet Rabindranath Tagore in America is a valuable lesson to the Indians in particular and Asiatics in general. We can change this bitter experience into a blessing provided we are determined to throw off the yoke of slavery. India's freedom will make the other Asiatic countries free. This is the only remedy through which we can save our Tagores and Gandhis from humiliation."—("Tej.")

The members of the Taimuriya Association of Delhi recently passed a resolution of thanksgiving at the King's recovery from his illness and prayed for his long life. This Association consists of members who are the scions of the last Moghal King.—("Millar.")

Will You Relent?

THE CONGRESS CALLS UPON YOU

to

MAKE THE SMALLEST SACRIFICE

You must make it

IF YOU ARE EARNEST ABOUT SWARAJ,

90 per cent. OF OUR COUNTRYMEN live in villages. They HAVE NO WORK OVER FOUR MONTHS in the year

YET WE PAID OUT RS. 663 CRORES

to foreign cloth manufacturers during the past ten years!

SHALL WE NOW RELENT?

We can

EFFECT A COMPLETE BOYCOTT

of foreign cloth if 3 OUT OF EVERY 200 OF US SPIN TO PRODUCE 4 1/3 YDS. MORE CLOTH per head per year.

(Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee.)

PRINCES CONFERENCE AND VICEROY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

party. The Butler Committee have given no reason for this view. We have pointed out that historically this opinion is unwarranted. The Committee have also ignored the existence of the people in the States. The State means both the ruler and the ruled together are not the wishes of the people to be taken into consideration in such a matter? If the people of the Indian States desire union with the future Government, what is to follow? Is there to be any civil war between the rulers and the ruled? This suggestion is a veritable apple of discord and seems to threaten the very existence of these States. The Indian Princes have been complaining that the bureaucracy has violated their rights. It is not in evidence that the British Indian people have at any time betrayed their interest. Inspite of these facts if the Princes want to live and thrive under the protecting wings of the bureaucracy is it possible that they would be persuaded to come to any satisfactory arrangement with the future Dominion? The Indian States are subordinate to the Government of India. This position the Princes want to disown. The Princes are asserting a position of equality with British India. This claim also is equally unfounded. It is, therefore, next to impossible that the union of the Indian States with British India can be achieved. British Indian leaders have to reckon with the States as the Indian Ulster.

ANOTHER OSSTACLE.

All the professions of good-will of the Indian Princes expressed in the same resolution appear equally incongruous when the real import of this resolution is properly appreciated. British Indians while engaged in their struggle for freedom have to face the opposition of the British vested interests. An addition of seven hundred autocrats to the strength of these interests would make hardly any difference. If British Indians can attain Dominion Status inspite of the overwhelming opposition of the bureaucracy the good-will or lack of it of seven hundred persons is of no consequence at all. The British Indians have therefore now to shape their policy by recognising the fact that these States are to remain as an Indian Ulster. The Irish Free State has been an accomplished fact and self-governing Dominion is functioning there inspite of the Government of Northern Ireland. Profitting by this experience the British Indian leaders will realise the futility of propitiating these autocrats.

The Conference with the Viceroy has made the position of the Princes quite clear. On all important points the Princes have committed themselves. There is hardly anything in the nature of any principle which remains to be accepted and the future deliberations of the Chamber of Princes may suggest a few details which after all do not signify much

Indians can now vividly realise what is in store for them. We are extremely sorry that things have taken such a turn. We expected that the Princes would bring to bear far-sighted statesmanship over this important problem. They have pocketed the insult done to them by the Committee in summarily rejecting their demands and in parrot-like repetition that paramountcy is paramountcy for all time to come. They have not shown any righteous indignation at this contemptuous treatment. They have thus betrayed their own interests and those of their own people and have ranged themselves in open antagonism to the Dominion Government of the future. The real contest between the Indian Princes and the British Indian leaders begins from this date. When it ends and how it ends is in the womb of time.

(Concluded).

Aimila Automobile Co.

Announces

TO THEIR PATRONS AND OWNERS OF

Packard

AND

Nash Cars

its very large new and Commodious

Service Station

AT

SASSOON DOCK, COLABA.

Equipped with modern labour saving machinery and efficient staff under the Supervision of **Mr. A. ANDRAY**, a well-known Engineer to Motoring public of Bombay and who has lately returned from France.

AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co.,

QUEEN'S ROAD, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE & MOSCOW LEGISLATION

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

his followers saw them. The great difficulty is this:

The class struggle can be fought successfully only on one condition, 'class consciousness.' The consciousness of his being a member of the class that is excluded from the benefits of the other class or classes and yet produces those benefits, that consciousness alone can render the struggle effective. This consciousness, however, is not inherent in the labourer; it has to be developed. The best way to develope it is not propaganda, it is by struggle.

THE PEASANT'S PART.

The communists seized power in Russia,, a country where this self-realisation known by the so-much derided phrase "class conscious workers" was in its infancy. So substitutes had to be found, and these form an interesting part of the communist legislation. We see a new need arise:—A central power, strong enough to remain in power, with ability to replace the lack of class consciousness. It was a great task to construct the machinery for this. Lenin's device was to, so to speak, neutralise the largest portion of the population, which would not be eventually keen enough to carry on the work for the international liberation of Labour. This huge mass was the Peasantry (whether on their own land or on communal lands). They had to be kept out of the scheme of organisation. The Russian peasantry, though a little different from that of other lands in some respects, was akin in the main features and functions. The peasantry was essential to national life, and must be incited to surplus labour. Yet it was to be prevented from becoming richer thereby, or from making small peasants into middle-size peasants or bourgeois; it was to give its surplus labour to the community. It was immensely difficult to reach these two goals. They have been the objective of the last ten years. The power has been seized and maintained, but success has not been reached in the colossal task of encouraging peasant production without creating peasant wealth, also keeping the peasantry out of the administration. The peasant was to become the 'object' of administration. We shall now trace the approach to the goal.

(To Be Continued.)

POLICE RAID A GAMBLING DEN

—:o:—

How a police informant was arrested by Sergeant Scott of Lamington Road Police station was narrated at the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta on Monday. It appeared from evidence that Ibrahim Ismail alias Abu Pistawalla was the police informant and used to give information to the police in regard to private gambling places in the city. Sergeant Scott received information that Ibrahim himself, it is alleged, was running a gambling den at 10 Khetwadi Lane and armed with a warrant from the Commissioner of Police raided the place on Friday evening. Three persons, viz., Ibrahim and his two accomplices Ramlal Mulchand and Manilal Mohanlal were arrested with cards, money and gambling slips. They were marched to the police station but on the way Ibrahim became disorderly and was led to the station with the assistance of other policemen. The three accused were released on bail but Ibrahim failed to appear in the court on Saturday. The police had therefore to arrest him again and place before the Magistrate. After recording some evidence His Worship adjourned further hearing releasing the accused on a bail of Rs. 100 each.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

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"The Dumpy Bottle"

"BLACK & WHITE" "BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR"

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.

Sole Agents :—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,
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BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

"The Revival Should Begin" Says The "Guardian"

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Russia is a simple matter. There is no reason why it should be complicated by conditions of any kind. Nor does there seem to be any use in consulting the United States beforehand. Relations between Washington and Moscow are quite different from relations between London and Moscow. They have nothing in common, and to bring them into line can only create delay, misunderstanding, and irritation. Indeed, the mere rumour—we trust it is unfounded—that an Anglo-American approach to the Russian problem is being considered has already done a great deal of mischief that can only be undone if the rumour is promptly denied. The simple and obvious thing to do is to welcome a Russian ambassador at the Court of St. James's on exactly the same terms as any other ambassador. This having been done, the real difficulties will begin. They are of two kinds. The one arises out of mutual claims, and can, no doubt, be overcome by friendly arrangement. The other arises out of the dogma of the political party that dominates Russia. It can be overcome only in the course of slow time, if at all.

REVIVAL SHOULD BEGIN.

A change of Government does not absolve a State from its international liabilties. British private property was confiscated in the Russian Revolution, and British subjects forfeited bonds issued, taken over, or guaranteed by the Russian Government or by Russian municipalities when the Tsar still sat enthroned. In March, 1921, during the negotiation for a trade agreement with this country, the Russian Soviet Government recognised these liabilities. But the total British claims put forward were altogether excessive. It will be necessary to examine these claims one by one with great rigour and, when a total has been assessed then payment can be arranged in accordance with Russia's present capacity, and perhaps with regard for counter-claims, even if they are not strictly valid by international law. For Russia it is above all desirable that her credit in this country should be re-established. It should be possible to link up a loan to Russia with the settlement of British claims. There is no doubt that Anglo-Russian trade would revive. The extent of its revival cannot be foreseen. That it will be enough to have a great effect on unemployment in this country is doubtful. Our pro-Bolsheviks have raised false expectations. Nevertheless Russia is a great potential market for British goods, and even a slow increase of trade will be welcome. If within the next few years our trade with Russia is doubled or trebled it will still be so little that the effect on our general welfare will not be obvious, but our own state is not one of such efflorescence that we can afford to give even that little the cold shoulder. And, although our future and Russia's future are in the dark, it may be that we shall have begun a revival that—perhaps in a generation or two—will really bulk large in our general prosperity. One can never tell. The important thing is that the revival should begin, and the sooner the better.

AN IMPORTUNATE DEMAND.

There is a demand—and it is very importunate in the Carlton Club—that we should talk with the Russians only on conditon that they promise not to interfere in our domestic affairs. It would be dishonest on the part of the Russian Government to make any such promise, and it would be unfair and impolitic if one were extorted. It is useless for Spenlow to go on declaring that he is not Jorkins and for the Russian Government to deny that it is something wholly apart from the Third International. The Russian Government and the Third International are two functions of the same body the Russian Communist body which although not serving quite the same immediate purpose, does serve the same ultimate purpose. The presence of non-Russian members in the Third International makes no difference whatever, for they show a servility and an intellectual prostration that make them more Russian than even the Russians. Whatever the Russian Government promises, there will be some sort of interference. The to help itself, for it cannot, without committing suicide, rob the Third International of the reason for its existence. Interference may be harmless. After all, it is not necessarily a sign of wickedness to collect money for the relief of children whose parents are striking against bad pay and long hours. And if interference is harmful—and undoubtedly Russian interference has often done great harm—it can be dealt with from case to case. Nothing but interference of the most persistent and injurious kind could justify another rupture. It is not so much interference itself—in Great Britain, in Africa, in India—but its nature and extent that matter. One thing must not be forgotten; the party that dominates Russia to-day was, for all its cruel, corrupt, and tyrannical practices, born of a just and necessary revolution that overthrew a hateful Government, and even if that revolution has gone terribly wrong, even if it has replaced one tyranny by another, something of its original fire still burns. And that is the essence of what is too supercilliously called "interference." In Poland, in the Balkans, throughout India and China, where millions upon millions live starved of bread and freedom, there is a dim awareness of this original fire that has not quite gone out. With the new Government in this country another fire that burnt brightly once but was extinguished can be rekindled, so that the millions who look towards Moscow may look toward London. And when they do the problem of interference will have been solved for ever. There is no other way of solving it.

BRITISH LABOUR CABINET

As Seen By A German

Revealing and piquant impressions of the personality of the outstanding British Labour leaders, as viewed by a foreign observer, appear in a brilliant study of the British political Labour movement published by Messrs. Putnam at 5s.

The author is Dr. Egon Wertheimer, who for some years past has been the London correspondent of "Vorwaerts" and the associated newspapers of the German Social Democratic Party.

The book was written primarily for Germany, but the shrewd and well-informed comparison between the British and Continental Socialist movements has at least an equal interest for British leaders, and in the translation nothing is lost of the author's vigour and uncompromising candour.

"INACCESSIBILITY."

His estimate of a sectional view of Mr. MacDonald, writes the reviewer in the "Daily News," might have been modified if it had been written more recently, and with knowledge of a marked change perceptible in the Labour Party leader's relations with his chief colleagues during the past few weeks. A little earlier Dr. Wertheimer's judgment might have been endorsed in secret by many in the movement. He writes:

In those political circles in London where a goodly portion of political opinion is formed, his personal unpopularity is almost unexampled. His colleagues in the House and in Smith-square the Party headquarters, complain of his inaccessibility, his deliberate isolation from those on whose loyalty and devotion the success of any future Labour Government depends and of his schoolmasterish condescension, his hypersensitiveness and vanity. He moves today in a personal vacuum that is almost painful to behold. Those who have grouped themselves round him of late years are not always disinterested friends, but often men and women who hope to see their loyalty solidly rewarded with Ministerial posts in the next Cabinet.

The "unprejudiced foreign observer's view"—presumably Dr. Wertheimer's own—while not ignoring the "obvious faults of an important figure," concentrates on his cool mastery of Parliamentary tactics, a culture that perhaps surpasses that of the best of his contemporaries, and the essentially Conservative bent of his mind.

His "come-back" from the isolation of the war period is attributed to the circumstance that "however little else he may resemble Lenin, this he has in common with the great Russian revolutionary—in the slums of the manufacturing towns and in the hovels of the countryside he has become a legendary being, the personification of all that thousands of down-trodden men and women hope and dream and desire."

SNOWDEN'S SYMPATHY.

Mr. Snowden, lacking this "divine grace that weaves legends about men," is "perpetually condemned to walk in MacDonald's shadow," although mentally "he stands a head higher than the party leader."

Snowden is "a political thinker of crystal clearness, though he may be without MacDonald's adaptability. In spite of his sarcasm, that biting irony which he wields like a shield between himself and the world, he is a man to whom a human sympathy can be turned without freezing to ice."

The author obviously finds Mr. J. H. Thomas inexplicable. He describes him as one of the queerest figures in the International Labour movement.

"He has created round him an atmosphere of vulgar cordiality and a hail-fellow-well-met manner which appears to have taken in the whole British Empire with the exception of about a dozen Communists." He possesses the extremely rare quality of civil courage, "the one extenuating feature in the character of this painful but disarming personality. . . . No tribute of the nations to the British constitution is complete without his signature, no organisation rising above party and condemning class warfare is conceivable without the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas among its honorary members."

In any other country he would "sit between two stools, distrusted, perhaps even despised." His rise to the status of a national figure may be but "another proof of the political genius of the British nation, of its ability to pick the right man and of its power to assimilate new types and classes."

"SAFE, HOMELY MEN."

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Clynes are "safe, homely men, in whose hands the continuity of the party as a workingclass organisation is assured. . . ."

They are gilt-edged securities and lend the British labour movement that inner stability that is threatened beyond all doubt by the inrush of new men. . . No other proletariat in the world has brought forth men who, like these, combine the best qualities of the working man with such ease in the assumption of responsibility, and so much aplomb in the bearing of its burdens.

Among the rising men Sir Oswald Mosley is foremost. He not only desires power: "he is willing to earn it by unsparing energy and sleepless devotion to the task in hand."

Mr. Hugh Dalton "is not flashy, like Mosley. . . . Intellectually, he is made of incomparably better stuff."

Lady Cynthia Mosley is "a sympathetic figure, devoid of all the snobbery that seems to pursue her. She is undoubtedly the most eloquent and debonair figure in the Socialist world, whether here or abroad."

BANKING AND CREDITS IN BRITAIN

—:o:—

THE QUESTION OF ENQUIRY

LONDON, July 15.

Replying to a question in the Commons, Mr. Snowden stated that he had no intention of calling in question the maintenance of gold standard; but the question of enquiry into the possible improvements in the existing system of banking and credits in Britain was being considered.—Reuter.

Sis . . . .

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MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS & COMMUNAL CLAIMS

COMMISSIONER ANALYSES THE EXISTING PRACTICE

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been considering a Corporation resolution with reference to Municipal appointments.

In this connection the Commissioner was requested to report on the following points.—

(a) How many applications from graduates and matriculates from the backward class Hindus and Mahomedans are there on the pending files of the various departments of the Municipality?

(b) Is there a rule for taking in the ministerial service of the Municipality only those who have passed the School Leaving Examination; if so, does this rule of minimum qualification apply equally to applicants from all communities?

(c) Is the rule of minimum qualification observed also, while making temporary appointments?

(d) Is the Commissioner satisfied that in filling up ministerial appointments, heads of Municipal Departments are, if not actually prejudiced in favour of applicants from their own communities, apt to accept the recommendation of their immediate subordinates which are invariably on communal lines?

(e) How does the Commissioner account for the following figures if there is no preferential treatment in the filling up of ministerial appointments?

Total number of clerks employed in various departments of the Bombay Municipality		895
Hindus—		
Advanced	596	
Backward	75	
Depressed	1	
		672
Parsees	106	
Christians	59	
Mahomedans	44	
Jews	14	
		895

(f) What steps does the Commissioner propose to take for future recruitment for the ministerial appointments under the Municipality so as to do away with the existing distribution of them?"

The Commissioner, in his letter, dated the 6th July, 1928, reported as follows:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation resolution dated 26th March, 1928, and to reply to the several questions contained therein "seriatim" as follows:—

(a) The number of pending applications is shown below:—

Backward class Hindu Graduates	6
Backward class Hindu Matriculates and Undergraduates	21
Mahomedan Graduates	4
Mahomedan Matriculates and Undergraduates	19

QUALIFICATIONS FOR JOBS.

(b) Orders have been issued that as far as possible only those who have passed University Examinations such as Matric or School Leaving Examination should be taken in ministerial service. These orders apply to all applicants irrespective of caste or creed. Departures from this rule are only made under the special orders of the Municipal Commissioner.

(c) The rule is observed as far as practicable.

(d) I am satisfied that in filling up ministerial appointments, the heads of Departments are not actuated by communal feelings. All candidates for clerical appointments are listed on a single register maintained in the Municipal Commissioner's Office and the permanent appointments are made by Deputy Municipal Commissioner by selecting suitable candidates from those whose names are duly entered in this register. I have already issued a circular in 1925 directing that a proper admixture of castes should be maintained, while making ministerial appointments and that preference should be given to qualified candidates from the backward and depressed classes. These orders are, I think, quite adequate to secure the object in vew, viz., the admixture of castes without detriment to efficiency.

(e) The meaning of this question is not clear, but if the question is intended to suggest that the number of persons of the backward and depressed classes and of the Mahomedan community holding ministerial appointments is small compared with members of the other communities, the result is due to the lack of qualified candidates from those communities.

(f) No action is necessary in this respect in view of the explanation given in answer to question (d) above."

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee resolved at a meeting held on 13th August, 1928, as follows:—

"That consideration of the letter be postponed and in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to favour the Committee with a report on the following points:—

(1) How long have the candidates mentioned in (a) been on the waiting list and with what results?

(2) How many vacancies temporary or permanent occurred in the Municipality since the issue of the Commissioner's circular dated the 28th September, 1925, regarding the recruitment of 33 per cent. minimum candidates from the backward communities, and how many of them were filled up by candidates from the said communities?"

The Commissioner in a letter dated 4th April 1929, stated:—

"I have the honour to refer to the resolution dated 13th August, 1928, of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee and to reply to the two points raised therein as under:—

REGISTER OF CANDIDATES.

(1) While issuing orders for maintaining a register of candidates, orders were issued by the Municipal Commissioner that the name of a candidate should not be kept on the register for more than three months and that applicants should be informed that if they desired to have their names on the list after the lapse of three months they should renew their applications. In accordance with this order, all applicants were told to renew their applications after three months, if they desired to have their names retained. In the cases referred to in Municipal Commissioner's letter No. M.C|7|C. of 6th July, 1928, the applicants were duly told to renew their applications. Their names at the time were on the list for about six months or so, but as most of them did not renew their applications as intimated their names were removed from the list.

(2) 382 vacancies occurred and were filled up since the issue of Circular No. M.C.|20|A. of 28th September, 1925. Of these 92 were filled up by candidates from the backward classes. The percentage of the number of places filled up by backward classes to the number of vacancies was, therefore, 24.

It may, however, be pointed out that the higher percentage in the case of those appointed from the advanced classes was mainly due to the fact that almost all of them were already working as temporary men for fairly long periods prior to the issue of the aforesaid circular and their claims could not, therefore, be ignored."

The Committee have now resolved:—

'That the communications be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the same be 'recorded'."

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MAHARASHTRIYA LADIES' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Maharashtriya Ladies' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., was held on Saturday last at Servants of India Society, Girgaon. Dr. Miss Kashibai Nawarange, B.A., L.M. & S., J.P. presided. This meeting adopted the annual report of the work done, and passed the accounts for the period ending 31st March 1929 and elected a new Managing Committee for the ensuing year.

The following is the personnel of the Committee:—President:—Dr. Miss Kashibai Nawarange Secretary:—Mrs. Shantabai Kashalker, Committee:—Mrs. Malti bai Karve, Mrs. Manoramabai Malanker, Miss Manakbai Vaidya, Miss Piroj Anandker and Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat.

This is perhaps the only Society started for ladies in Girgaon and was registered under the Co-operative Societies Act in the year 1928. So far the Society has shown a good progress. Nearly 100 ladies of the middle class, are taking advantage of the facilities rendered by the Society, and thus try to lead a better life on the genuine help of this Society. The Society has gained the confidence of the Bombay ladies, and was able to collect more than Rs. 1,200 in the Share Capital, and has secured more than Rs. 1,500 as deposits against the Capital. The lending of money to the needy members at moderate terms is one of the objects of the Society, and it is gratifying to note that the Society has tried to fulfil it very ably. The Government Auditor also at the time of last Audit expressed his satisfaction at the working of the Society, and he hoped to see it in Ideal Women Institution in Co-operative field in the near future.

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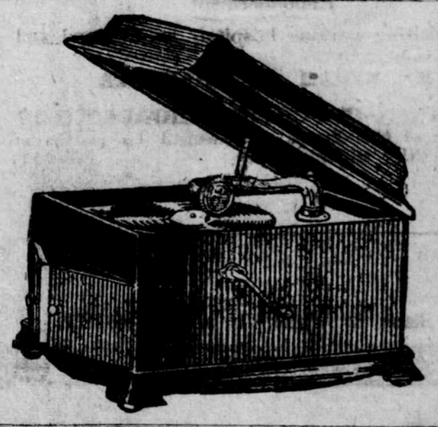

MAJOR JASWANT SINGH HONOURABLY ACQUITTED

PROSECUTOR WITHDRAWS CASE UNCONDITIONALLY

(From A Correspondent).

The case against Major Jaswant Singh of Patiala, which recently created a sensation in Simla on account of the prosecutor's attempt to get the famous Polo Player arrested on the Annandale grounds at the time of a tournament match, has been unconditionally withdrawn by the prosecutor, and Major Jaswant Singh has been honourably acquitted.

It is rumoured Major Jaswant Singh is to take steps to institute criminal proceedings against the prosecutor for making a false charge against him.

A FAREWELL TEA PARTY

(From a Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

Members of the Anjuman-e-Islam arranged a farewell tea-party in honour of Mr. K. S. Vakil, B.A.M.Ed. I. E. E. F.R.G.S., the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, who is to leave shortly on account of his transfer from Gujarat to the Southern Division on the 9th inst.

Mr. Ismail E. Chundigar, Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Islam in welcoming the guest dwelt on the wholehearted support given by Mr. Vakil to the institution from time to time. The institution had formerly 3 standards. Notwithstanding many restrictions Mr. Vakil with a sincere desire to help the institution moved the Director of Public Instruction from time to time and got three more standards opened. By next year the school will become full-fledged High School. The Secretary particularly referred to a gift of 84 valuable books on education made by Mr. Vakil to the Anjuman School Library which showed that even on the eve of his departure he had not forgotten the institution. Mr. Vakil as an Educational Inspector took keen interest in furthering the cause of education of backward classes and particularly of the Muslim.

Mr. N. J. Shaikh, the Session Judge, Thana, then praised the noble qualities of Mr. Vakils' head and heart.

After a suitable reply to the speeches by Mr. Vakil, he and Mrs. Vakil, were garlanded and after tea all dispersed.

Lahore.—The dead body of a constable named Gangaram was found in the enclosure of the zoo where antilopes are kept.—A.P.

Secunderabad.—The annual inter-Gymkhana Cricket Match played on Saturday and Sunday between Secunderabad and Poona Gymkhanas terminated in a win for the local Gymkhana by 167 runs.—A.P.

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FUTURE OF AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

Dependence of Price Levels On Size Of Crops

The following circular issued by Messrs. George Langly & Co. Liverpool, is reproduced by Messrs Langly & Co on the 15th inst. It is very interesting to study how different sizes of American Cotton crops of the next season, are likely to change price levels.

"There is naturally considerable divergence of opinion, not only as to the possibilities of the size of the next American crop but also in regard to the average price that would be realised for crops of a certain size, and we think it is of interest to enumerate the factors of the position.

As we see them the essential points are as follows:

(1) Acreage increase, which looks like being around 3 1/2 per cent. or say on the basis of last year's crop and condition, an additional 500,000 bales. Assuming that the condition is the same as last year, the crop would, therefore, turn out to be around 14,800,000 bales, as the ginned crop reported by the Census Bureau was approximately 14,300,000 running bales for 1928/29.

(2) The principal cause of damage in 1928 was the boll-weevil, which was estimated to be responsible for a loss of 14.1 per cent. which is approximately the same as the 10 years' average from 1917 to 1926.

Looking to the weather there is no reason to anticipate that this crop will escape boll-weevil damage as the weather has been too wet during May, which is all in favour of the weevil. Hot, dry weather would tend to eliminate the pest.

(3) Last year's crop started badly but the weather during July and August was generally favourable. This year the crop started very well but for the last few weeks reports have been far from favourable and conditions as good as last year during July and August appear unlikely.

(4) The world carry-over at the end of the season looks like being 4 1/4 million bales, against the normal of 5,300,000 or a reduction of about three quarters of a million bales compared with last year.

The result of this reduction in the carry-over will naturally lead to a scarcity of contracts as the season advances. It is even now being felt in America as shown by the strengthening of the basis in the South.

(5) The American crop this year has been helped out by the large crop of outsiders, particularly Indians.

Assuming that there is an equal crop of outside descriptions this year it still means that the world requires a minimum crop of 15,000,000 bales of Americans and of course, a larger quantity would be required if there is a reduction in the supply of outsiders.

In this connection the carry over of Indian cotton looks like being less than last year at the end of August.

(6) Sentiment is, generally speaking, against the market in view of the decline in prices of practically all commodities, particularly sugar and wheat and there is a general fear that the same thing may happen in Cotton and the price return to pre-war level. The position is, of course, quite different as wheat and sugar have been driven down by the enormous supply and there is very little supply of Cotton, but it cannot be overlooked that 10d is relatively a high price and that it is possible, on the probable acreage, to grow well over 16,000,000 bales.

Taking a broad view we think that advantage may be taken of easy markets in which to accumulate Cotton as it is likely that during the months of July and August, higher prices will be seen as the shortage of supplies will tend to accentuate any bullish news.

We should doubt very much if the market can decline materially until a large crop looks more or less established.

Below we give what we consider would be reasonable prices for crops of certain size. These figures are naturally purely guesswork but we have taken the probable factors into account in arriving at same and have also assumed the same crop of outsiders as last year.

16 1/4 to 16 1/2 millions 8d per lb.
16 millions 8 3/4d per lb.
15 3/4 millions 9d to 9 1/4 per lb.
15 1/2 millions 9 1/2d to 9 3/4d per lb.
15 1/4 millions 10d per lb.
15 millions 10 1/4d to 10 1/2 per lb.
14 3/4 millions 10 3/4 to 11d per lb.
14 1/4 to 14 1/2 millions 11 1/2d to 12d per lb.

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Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH.	
(Full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 3
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH.	
(Light weight) No. 5202/5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH.	
X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH.	
Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 9
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 6
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 3
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES.	
7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 3
3732 Moon	1 1 3
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES.	
10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Jacob	1 0 3
Moon Mill	1 0 3
	Per Piece.
1886 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 10 0
yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 8 0
9797	9 10 0
6300	10 10 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALTA:	
Spring Merchant	0 15 3

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 16.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Latest Prices:—

Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord., £0-13-10-1/2.

London Tin Syndicate Ord., £3-8-9.

Nundydroog Co. Ord., £0-15-3.

Associated Electrical Industries Ord., £2-6-3.

Attock Oil, £2-12-6.

Associated Portland Cement, £1-8-3.

Underground Electrical Railways, £1-2-6.

Electric Supply Corporation, £2-12-6.

Snia Viscosa, £0-18-0.

Beira Railways, £1-5-0.

Calico Printers £1-5-3.

Marconi International Marine, £2-18-9.

Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corpn., £5-11-3.

James Finlay Ord., £5-2-6.

General Elec. Ord., £2-15-0.

London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves, £4-2-6.

West Rand Consolidated Mines, £0-7-0.

International Rys. of C. America Ord., dol. 51-1/2.

Malayalam Plantations, £1-15-6.

British Burma Petroleum, £0-7-0.

Soudan Plantations Syndicate, £4-0-7-1/2.

Margarine Union, £4-16-0.

Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-10-3.

African Asbestos Trust, £0-15-7-1/2.

Market unchanged at recent lower level.

Stock of rubber in London 30,667. Increase on week, 663.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 16.

Linseed Sept.	12 2 9
Linseed May	12 3 9
Wheat Sept.	7 13 0
Wheat May	7 15 0
Wheats white 70-30	7 8 0
Wheats white Delhi Sept.	7 7 0
Linseed bold Brown	11 3 6
Linseed Brown Sept.	11 10 0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat	9 6 0
Gingellyseed bold-white	11 15 0
Poppyseed white	23 0 0
Castorseed	9 14 6
Cottonseed	4 10 0
Groundnuts	10 11 0
Mowraseed	6 14 0
Myrabolam Jubbulpore	22 0 0
Myrabolam Bhimdi	22 0 0

MONSOON STRONG IN BURMA

WARNING OF HEAVY RAINFALL

POONA, July 16.

The depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal has developed to a storm with its centre this morning within a degree of latitude 21 degrees North and longitude 89 degrees East. The monsoon is strong in Burma and is active in Northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Central India, East Central Provinces the Punjab Hills, West Rajputana, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Kashmir, East Rajputana and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa five inches; Myitkyina four; Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Akyab three; Mergui and Tavoy two; Amherst one and a half; Victoria Point and Rangoon one; Lashio a half; Patna four; Chandbali, Gaya, Sandheads and Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur, Narayanganj, Saugor Island and Cuttack one; Burdwan three quarters; Hazaribagh and Mussoorie a half; Kanker and Bahraich a quarter; Dalhousie and Srinagar one; Simla three-quarters; Ajmer a quarter; Mahabaleshwar three; Ratnagiri and Calicut a half; Belgaum, Hyderabad, Masulipatam and Gopalpur a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Central Provinces and North Madras Coast.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Likely areas of moderate to heavy rain during the next thirty-six hours are South Bengal, Orissa and Central Provinces.

Earthquake report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about onethousand and seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismograph at thirteen hours twenty minutes on Monday, July 15.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, July 16

Observations recorded at 3 hours on Monday the 15th July 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	85	3.5	37.1
Calcutta	87	0.1	11.3
Patna	91	0.1	8.1
Allahabad	93	...	6.4
Cawnpore	93	...	8.2
Lucknow	91	...	16.8
Bareilly	94	...	6.1
Delhi	97	...	1.2
Peshawar	104	...	0.2
Hyderabad	84	1.5	5.9
Karachi	86	T	0.3
Jodhpur	92.	0.2	1.2
Jaipur	86	...	3.6
Ajmer	88	...	4.8
Bhuj	...	...	...
Rajkot	84	...	2.9
Surat	90	...	18.3
Ahmedabad	...	...	...
Indore	79	0.3	10.0
Akola	91	...	16.9
Amraoti	88	T	7.1
Jubbulpore	86	T	15.6
Nagpur	88	0.1	14.1
Bombay	86	0.2	39.8
Ratnagiri	84	0.1	55.8
Malegaon	86	0.1	9.5
Ahmednagar	86	...	8.1
Poona	81	0.1	8.5
Sholapur	92	...	8.9
Bijapur	88	...	5.1
Belgaum	76	0.3	16.7
Aurangabad	85	...	11.7
Raichur	95	...	7.5
Hyderabad	93	...	1.5
Bangalore	87	...	1.7
Madura	98	...	1.4
Madras	104	0.1	2.1
Shillong	79	...	25.6
Cherrapunji	76	T	154.3
Simla	68	0.1	8.3
Mount Abu	68	0.8	9.9
Colombo	85	T	12.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 16.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·11"	0·45"	0·41"
Total Since 1st June	39·88	52·59	42·23
Total for the cor. period '28	43·16	49·92	40·20
Total for the cor. period '27	43·94	49·62	40·68

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16/7/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degs. F) at 8 a.m. 29.659 inches (017 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.069.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum tempearture during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (1.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.3 degrees (1.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 216 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 14.43 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 40.57 inches.

Weather Remarks: Squally.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,700 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 13 hours 20 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.)

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES

NEW DEMAND TO BE SUBMITTED TO AGENT

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union was held on the 14th inst. at Bombay, Mr. R. S. Ruikar, presiding; resolutions were passed (1) expressing sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. V. S. Punde, of Kalyan, (2) passing the accounts of the last month. It was also resolved to form a volunteer corps at each centre of the Union.

It was decided to chalk out the following programmed action for the next three months (a) Doubling the present membership of the Union and all centres, (b) Collection of a Strike Fund of Rs. 50,000. (c) Observing the first Sunday as DEMANDS DAY during the next three months.

NEW DEMANDS

The Secretary has been authorised to forward the following among other demands to the Agent and the Railway Administration and to give 3 months' time to the Railway Administration to consider these demands. It was further decided to convene a special conference of the G.I.P. Railway workers to consider the situation and decide the future course of action, if within three months the Railway Administration fails to consider these demands sympathetically:

(1) No victimisation of Union Workers. (2) No wrongful dismissal of any Railway Worker. A regular charge should be framed against every employee and every opportunity should be given to the Union to represent his case before any final action is taken. (3) No improper and excessive fines and debits. (4) Formation of Divisional Advisory Committees, consisting of equal representatives of the Union and the Railway Administration. (5) Proper increase in the present wages of the Lower Subordinate Staff and a minimum Living Wage of Rs. 50. Appointment of an Enquiry Committee to decide the living wage, to start with no worker to get anything less than Rs. 15/- those drawing a salary of less than Rs. 50/-, to get 10 percent minimum increase.

BOMBAY BENGALI JEWELLERS' PROCESSION

TOUCHING SCENE AT RAJA PRATAPGIRJI'S PALACE

The procession of the Bombay Bengalee Jewellers again went out in the city on Sunday last to collect funds for the Assam Flood Relief. The processionists went through some of the city's wealthiest quarters but unfortunatesy for them, most of the residents from whom they expected a generous response were out for evening walks.

As the procession reached the Palace of Raja Pratapgirji Narsinhgirji a gentleman come out and having given a sum of Rs 11/- took Babu Nabakumar Dutta the treasurer inside to an elderly person lying seriously ill in bed who after ascertaining the object of the procession ordered payment of Rs. 102 and soon after expired. He seemed to have lived for this last act of generousity in this world.

On their way back, the procession received Rs. 30/- from Mr. M. M. Kamdar and Rs. 50/- from a lady Sympathiser.

The days collections amounted to Rs. 584/6/9.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO LEAGUE

WHOM DID INDIAN PRINCE REPRESENT

LONDON, July 15.

Replying to Mr. Ayles, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that the Indian Prince who was included in the Indian delegation to the Assembly of the League represented the whole of India exactly in the same way as other members of the delegation and was appointed by the Secretary of State for India in consultation with the Government of India. The question whether the convention or agreement which was accepted by the Indian Delegation applied to the whole of India or only to British India, entirely depended on its nature and terms and not on the way the Delegation was composed.

Mr. Ayles asked:—Did the Prince represent the whole of the Indian States as well as British India?

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that he represented India inasmuch as India was a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

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P. C.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 17 1929

HOME MEMBER DEFENDS HIS ACTION

No Delay in Calling Troops

LABOUR LEADERS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR RIOTS

Perfect Harmony With Police Commissioner

Further evidence was recorded by the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee when it met again on Tuesday morning at the Secretariat.

Rao Saheb Maganlal D. Khakhar, an honorary Magistrate, examined orally, stated that the immediate cause of riots was the kidnapping scare.

Mr. Mirza: Was this scare started on purpose?—I think so.

ARYA SAMAJISTS NOT TO BLAME.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: Do you attribute the communal tension to the activities of the Arya Samaj?—Not at all. Arya Samajists are very strong in North India. They are almost negligible in the city of Bombay. They worship one God unlike other Hindus.

Mr. Mirza: Don't they follow Muslims to that extent?—Not that. The theory that there is one God is generally acceptable to all Hindus. The idols are but manifestations of One God.

Proceeding the witness suggested that if the measures like the promulgation of Curfew order and the rounding up of hooligans would have been taken earlier, the murders would not have gone to such an extreme.

Talking about the work of the Honorary Magistrates during the riots, the witness thought it necessary that more comforts should have been provided for the Magistrates on duty.

HOME MEMBER'S EVIDENCE.

Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member to the Government of Bombay, was the next witness examined by the Committee. The Chairman, in his preliminary remarks, observed that so far there was practically no criticism against either the military or the police. The chief point which he wanted to be cleared was the suggestion made by several witnesses that Government did not take sufficient action to bring the situation under control in good time. Some witnesses had taken the view that this was due to the alleged difference of opinion between the Commissioner of Police and the witness.

Mr. Hotson denied the allegation categorically and added that according to him there never was any occasion when two people acted so harmoniously in a critical situation as he and Mr. Kelly did. The suggestion that there was difference of opinion between Mr. Kelly and himself had no foundation whatsoever. It was entirely untrue.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: Did you propose calling out military earlier?—No. Looking back now I should think that no useful purpose would have been served by calling the troops earlier. Perhaps they should have been called at the most one or two hours earlier. On Monday I was moving in the city and I saw a number of prominent leaders of both the communities. None of them suggested that the situation was getting out of hand. It was considered to be a surprise when the situation became very critical on Monday night. The real thing that made the calling out of the troops necessary was the attitude of Pathans when they gathered in the compound of Police Commissioner's office and created a scene

KIDNAPPING REPORTS FALSE AND UNFOUNDED.

Replying to the Chairman, the Home Member said Government had experience of good many similar kidnapping scares in various places and they had good reasons to believe that once the facts were explained to the public the violence of attacks on Pathans would decrease.

Chairman:—You take the report of the Commissioner of Police as correct?—Yes. Some people are still saying that there was truth in the kidnapping scare but in my opinion it is entirely false and unfounded.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri then read out to the witness a comment made by the "Times of India" that Government did not take measures to meet the situation although for full thirty hours before the military was called out the city was panic-stricken.

"TALKING NONSENSE"

The Home Member made a curt reply that whoever wrote that was talking nonsense.

Mr. Mirza: Is it not a fact that on the 4th and 5th of February, most of the murders took place in the mill area?—Yes.

Mr. Mirza: What was done to protect Pathans on the 4th?—Police were doing their best on Monday. They rescued Pathans who were being attacked.

Mr. Mirza: It has been stated to us that communal tension in the city began in 1927 with the strike riots. In view of that, do you think that military should have been called on Monday?—I don't take that view. In fact, during the last few days of January every mill in the city was working. When the trouble began men came out from the mills. There was no strike going on then. The mill area was quiet. Therefore, to say that labour was directly connected with the communal trouble was to base the case on false premises. There was no foundation for that.

"TIMES" EXAGGERATION.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri read out a passage from the written memorandum of Mr. Sheppard, Editor, "The Times of India," in which the latter had stated that on February 4 the whole city was in panic. The witness retorted that it was an exaggeration.

Chairman: One more suggestion is that the military should have been called in big numbers. What have you to say about this suggestion?—In the begining, we had to fix the number arbitrarily. More troops would have been called out if it was thought necessary to do so.

The Chairman pointed out that a number of witnesses had suggested that measures like the Curfew Order and rounding up of hooligans should have been started on February 6. What have you to say to that?—Both Mr. Kelly and myself might not be correct in our foresight. Ever since the disturbances began we were discussing measures. We had riots in Bombay when people stoned police and barricaded Government buildings but we had never any riots when there were murders in street corners as there were in the recent riots.

POLICE PRAISED.

Proceeding, the Home Member observed he did not think that the Curfew Order and other measures would have had anything like the real effect unless there was military on the spot. The military had to encounter some preliminary difficulties. They had got to get themselves acquainted with the locality since the murders were taking place in street corners. It was but inevitable that some time would be lost in the beginning. The work of the police, he said, was most admirable.

NO FAULT OF LABOUR LEADERS.

Chairman: There is a suggestion before us that earlier and stronger action ought to have been taken against Labour leaders who were in the habit of making inflammatory speeches. What have you to say to that?—Whoever made that suggestion seems to assume direct connection between Labour leaders and these disturbances. I am not sure whether such direct connection can be proved. Government want to observe strict neutrality in genuine trade disputes. It is common experience that when people are engaged in a dispute they use hot words, possibly stronger words than what they exactly mean. Government did not feel justified in holding their hands. Government have received the reports of the speeches made by these Labour leaders. Most of the things that are attributed to the Labour leaders are not borne out by the reports of their speeches. Government have got to be sure before hauling these Labour leaders that there is sufficient evidence with them that can stand in a Court of Law.

Chairman: Do you think that stronger action should be taken against newspapers the writings of which are calculated to intensify the communal tension?—It will be much better if the public opinion will refuse to patronise such papers. If public will assert their demand that they will have more decent journalism, no doubt, that will be a lesson to most of the communalist papers. It is difficult for Government to interfere in this matter.

WINTERTON'S STATEMENT INACCURATE.

The Chairman then drew attention of the witness to a complaint that the statement made by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons regarding the riot situation in Bombay was incorrect. In that statement Earl Winterton had said that the oil installation strikers who attacked Pathans were mostly Hindus. The witness was asked whether he was in a position to verify the statement.

The Home Member replied that Government had no figures of the proportions of Hindu and Muslim strikers in the oil mills. He could only say that the Pathans who were employed in these mills were a very small number compared with the strikers. So far as one could see there was very little reason why the anger of srikers should have been directed against Pathans.

Mr. Mirza: How that statement came to be made?—The statement may be inaccurate if it is so it is by reason of confusion of Oil Installation strikers with the mill strikers.

Chairman: Do you take the view as expressed by some witnesses that there should be legislation in Bombay on the lines of Emergency Act of Calcutta?—Yes: that is why we are bringing a bill in the next sessions of the Council.

Replying to another question of the Chairman the witness stated that the Commissioner of Police could call out the military in times of emergency without having had to go through any formalities. In fact, any first class Magistrate could send for the military if the situation is serious. In ordinary times, formalities had got to be observed.

In conclusion Mr. Hotsan suggested that the Riots Committee had made sufficient inquiries into the question of Hindu-Moslem tension and therefore they (the Committee) should now start writing their report.

The Chairman: I don't think we can stop now. We are not going to sit for more than a week. (Laughter.)

GENERAL PREJUDICE AGAINST PATHANS.

Mr. S. G. Warty examined by the Committee stated that to his mind the immediate cause of the riots was the kidnapping scare. The situation in the mill area was helpful to the spread of such a scare and the resulting disturbances. The mill-workers had come to regard the Pathans as their natural enemies because in several places Pathans had been employed as strike-breakers.

The witness contended that even the general public had prejudices against the Pathans. So long as Pathans were allowed to carry on their money-lending business in the fashion they did now, there was no hope of things improving. He suggested that the Pathans should be repatriated.

The witness held that if the Police had taken necessary action to allay the fears of the public in time, the disturbances could certainly have been prevented. He was not prepared to give much importance to the activities of the Peace Committee. The Curfew order, he said, was an effective weapon and should be the usual method adopted in all disturbances.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

Among others, the witness made following suggestions with a view to bring about a better state of things in the city.

(1) There should be created a Citizen Army force in Bombay ready to take action at the call of the Mayor of the City.

(2) Free licenses should be given to all respectable men in the City to use revolvers. The better class of people in both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities live very amicably with one another, and they must be trusted with revolvers to protect themselves from the hooligan element in times of disturbances.

(3) All Pathans should be rounded up and repatriated. Government by utilizing their services on grave occasions against the peoples' cherished rights, have given offence to the public and their action goes directly counter to their oft-respected claim that they govern India by the co operation of the people of the country.

(4) Government should take the necessary steps to keep under control the notorious leaders of the hooligan elements in the city by keeping a constant watch over their activities and submitting them to necessary periodical attendance at the Police Headquarters at least thrice a week.

(5) The Police force in Bombay should be increased by at least 20 per cent.

(6) The proper organisation of mill-workers will in my opinion, minimise the disturbances in future. The Trade Union Act has of course been passed but the initiative in the starting of trade unions has been left to private gentlemen. I strongly desire that Government should appoint a Trade Union Organiser in Bombay just as they appoint co-operative organisers to organise co-operative societies. I further think that rules should be so framed or amended that each trade union should be confined to the mill. This would lead to better working of the Unions and their threatening elements also will thereby disappear. Government should also appoint Co-operative organisers in the mil area to start (co-operative societies of the proper kind in consultation with the Co-operative Institutes. These measures are bound to have their effect upon the general conditions of peace in Bombay.

(7) Measures are necessary to bring about close and willing co operation between the Police and the public.

The Committee then rose for the day to meet again to-day at 11-30 am.

MR. DIMTIMKAR'S STATEMENT BEFORE RIOT INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION'S REPUDIATION

Mr. H. V. Desai President, Bombay Shroff Association sends the following copy of the letter addressed by him to the chairman, Bombay riots inquiry Committee:—

"I notice from the issue of Saturday, the 13th inst. of the "Bombay Samachar" that Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar is reported to have deposed before your Committee that the existence of hireling Bhaiyas was referred to by mo as the President of the Bombay Shroff Association in my speech on the occassion of the Annual meeting of my Association: I regret to say that the inference drawn from my speech is quite erroneous and totally misleading. What I said was that in times like a riot, every body will have to depend on his own strength and courage and it would be difficult to expect salaried Bhaiyas servants to give us the protection that we can ourselves guarantee for our persons. This clearly referred to the notion that has taken root amongst the Hindu Shroffs that in times of riot or civil commotion their persons and property would be protected from violence by the Bhaiyas who are always employed by them as watchmen or for purposes of paying hundis. How this advice can be distorted into an admission on my part of there being hireling Bhaiyas passes my understanding as it should of any fair-minded man who had no interests of his own to serve.

I was glad to notice that Diwan Bahadur Zaveri tried to correct the witness who however adhered to his own distorted version as any other could not have served the purpose he had in view.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE

—:o:—

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

REASONS FOR WITHHOLDING FROM PUBLICATION

LONDON, July 15.

Major Graham Pole suggested in the House of Commons that in view of the feeling regarding it in India Mr. Wedgwood Benn should consider the advisability of reversing the policy of the late Government in withholding from publication the report of the sub-committee of the Indian Sandhurst Committee.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn pointed out that the Skeen Committee had this report before them, and founded many of their conclusions thereon quoting it "in extenso" where necessary. His difficulty in consenting to publication was that witnesses when they gave evidence understood that they were expressing personal, and to some extent, confidential views.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA NEWSPAPER OFFICE SEARCHED

—:o:—

WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST EDITOR AND PRINTER

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The police searched the offices of the "Swadeshi bazar", a vernacular weekly, under Section 153-A, class hatred, and Section 124-A, I. P. C., sedition, for the publication of the two articles in the issues of the paper dated April 13 and May 25. It is understood that bailable warrants have also been issued against the Editor and Printer, the former being at present in the Aurobind Ghose Ashram, Pondicherry, and the latter at Chandernagore.—Free Press.

1655 INDIANS REPATRIATED FROM S. AFRICA

—:o:—

REPORT FOR 5 MONTHS FROM AUGUST TO DEC. 1927

LONDON, July 15.

In the Commons replying to a question, Mr. Wedgwood Benn stated that according to a report of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa for 1927, during the five months from August to December, 1655 Indians were repatriated under provisions of the assisted emigration scheme.—Reuter.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION LEADERS ON TRIAL

Police Commissioner in the Witness Box

ACCUSEDS' STATEMENTS

—:o:—

Contend that Police Commissioner's Order is Illegal

Despite the inclemency of weather a large crowd turned up at the Dadar Police Court when further hearing of the case in which Mr. Bhalchandra Trimbak Ranadive (Official of the Girni Kamgar Union) and Mr. Shanker Vaman Deshpande, Editor of the "Kranti" and Secretary of the G. K. Union were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly before Mr. N. D. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court. The proceedings were rendered lively by frequent passages at arms between the Magistrate and the Defence Counsel, Mr. Gadkari. With the examination of Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, the prosecution case closed and both the acensed submitted their statements pleading "not guilty" to the charge.

LET THEM HAVE WATER

In the maidan opposite the Court a large number of strikers collected and remained there inspite of heavy showers. Mr. Gadkari humourously drew attention of the Magistrate to this fact and asked if some of them could not be given shelter on the verandah of the Court to which the Magistrate remarked: "They are not having their food; let them have water". Mr. Gadkari retorted "Nature is very kind to them though men are not".

Superintendent Spiers further cross-examined said that Kumbhar Chawl where the meeting of G. K. U. was held was a private place. No order was served on the conveners of the meeting on the 13th July. Shown exhibit No. 1 (dated July 10) Mr. Spiers said it never came into his hand from the Head Office.

In the course of re-examination of Mr. Spiers, Mr. Velinkar asked Mr. Spiers what he concluded from the talk the accused had with the Police Commissioner and the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Gadkari objected to the question: "We are not going to take Mr. Spier's conclusion as we were not going to take law from him?"

The Magistrate however overulled the question.

Mr. Vellinkar:—What order you had in your mind?

Mr. Gadkari:—Please record my objection.

Magistrate:—What are your grounds?

Gadkari:—I have not cross-examined Mr. Spiers on that matter and surely Mr. Velinkar can't re-examine him on the subject. I have not cross-examised Mr. Spiers on the incident as to what happened between my clients and the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Police Commissioner. That being so no question as regards identity of notification does arise."

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Sergeant C. W. Brown cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari said both accused asked the people to disperse the crowd. But a little later he said he can't say whether they asked the crowd to disperse or not.

Magistrate:—Mr. Velinkar has admitted that they did ask them to disperse. That is one good point in their favour.

Mr. Gadkari:—Why one good point. There are several good points.

NO ORDER IN WRITING SERVED ON ACCUSED.

Inspector Cooper in his cross-examination said: No order in writing was served on the accused.

P. C. 2029E said that he promulgated the notification by best of drum from 8 to 8-45 on July 12. While beating the "bataki" I read the notification in Marathi.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari the P. C. 2029E said he left Police Station for "bataki" at 8 p.m. and went to Lalwadi Chowk at 9 p.m. He returned to Police Station on the next day at 6 a.m. in the morning. He reported to the Inspector in the morning that he beat the drum and pasted the notification.

A PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Here there was a sharp passage at arms between the Magistrate and the Defence Counsel.

The Magistrate in dictating the last statement of the witness P. C. 2029 E, to the typist said "Witness reported to the Inspector by phone that he beat the *Bataki* and promulgated the order."

Mr. Gadkari: You have taken certain answer to my question which the witness did not give. What the witness said was that he beat the 'drum' and pasted the notification.

Magistrate:—What I am dictating is correct.

Mr. Gadkari:—No, Sir you are putting into the mouth of the witness that he "promulgated the order." I object to that going in. What he said was that somebody pasted the notices.

Magistrate:—But the witness did say that.

Mr. Gadkari: What the witness said was that he beat the drum and pasted the notices. I would like you to take my objection to the word "promulgated" going in.

Magistrate:—All right I will take down your objection but why do you fight over words?

CAN'T FIGHT WITH STICKS IN COURT.

Mr. Gadkari: I submit a court of law is meant to fight over words and not to fight with sticks. (Laughter).

The Magistrate then asked the accused to make their statements.

MR. RANADIVE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Ranadive in the course of his statement stated:—

"I am an officer in charge of the volunteers who are allowed to be kept at the mills for the purpose of picketting. The Commissioner of Police has allowed to keep 2 pickets at each Mill gate. I have been attending the meetings of the Union which are private meetings and they are held in private places. These meetings are only meant for the strikers only and no outsiders are allowed in these meetings. The Police Officers in different stations have been trying to keep Police Officers in plain clothes and also the Police reporters present in the private meetings and this practice on the part of the Police has been objected to.

In consequence of this fact the Commissioner of Police sent for Mr. Kandalkar, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union and told him that he must allow the Police reporters to be present at all the private meetings of the strikers. The President refused to accede to this direction of the Commissioner of Police and thereupon the Commissioner of Police threatened to stop all private metings of the strikers.

After this the Commissioner of Police issued an order dated 10-7-1929 which is Ex. I in this case. This order was illegal.

On the 12th instant there was a meeting at Kumbhar Chawl. I attended this meeting when Mr. Spiers came there and asked me

(Continued on page 7.)

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